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FILIPOV RECEIVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR LEVITSKY

AU171625 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, Jan 17 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council, received Mr Melvyn Levitsky, the newly appointed, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the United States here.

The meeting was attended also by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Lyuben Gotsev.

TIES WITH ROMANIA ASSESSED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU171122 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jan 85 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Fruitful Relations"]

[Text] On 16 January 1948 in Bucharest the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed. This act marked the beginning of a new stage in Bulgarian-Romanian relations, strengthened by the two peoples' century-long struggle and common aspirations for freedom and social justice, a stage of fraternal cooperation along the road of socialist construction.

During the years since, Bulgaria and Romania, in fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, have achieved remarkable successes in their socioeconomic development and elevated their mutual relations to a qualitatively new level on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The fruitful results of the first treaty found their logical continuation in the second treaty of alliance, signed on 19 November 1970 in Sofia by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu. It gave a new impetus to the two countries' relations, and revealed new and greater prospects before them.

Today, in all areas of life of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, cooperation is both extensive and dynamic.

In the area of economics, their trade exchange is constantly being enriched, and has consolidated in the most promising areas of economic cooperation -- production sharing, specialization, combining of resources in joint projects, and searching for areas to expand cooperation in introducing scientific-technological progress. The relations in the areas of culture, science, technology, and tourism are also characteristically fruitful.

With this rich spectrum of mutual relations, Bulgaria and Romania are making their contribution to strengthening the integrational processes within the framework of CEMA, the power of the Warsaw Pact, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and protecting peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

The regular meetings and talks between our countries' first party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, have a great importance for our cooperation. At these meetings and talks they mark the basic trends of further cooperation between the two Communist Parties and countries.

On the day of the 37th anniversary of signing the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the Bulgarian people most cordially greet the fraternal Romanian people with wishes for strengthening our fruitful cooperation and reaching new successes in constructing the socialist society along the road of peace and progress.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH ITALY SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU171651 Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, Jan 17 (BTA) -- The 13th session of the joint Bulgaro-Italian Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation was held in Sofia on January 15 through 17. Today the leaders of the two delegations, Mr Tsanko Gitsov, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Mr Bruno Corti, state deputy minister for foreign affairs of Italy, signed a protocal on the results of the commission's work and on the decisions adopted at it.

The session discussed issues related to the state of trade and economic ties between the two countries in the last two years, and also to the prospects for their future development. It was recommended to the competent bodies of the two countries to take respective measures to extend the long-term agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Italy with another ten years. Attached to the protocol is a list of projects for cooperation in various spheres of the chemical industry, in the construction of small and medium-size enterprises in Bulgaria and in third countries, in the food and the tobacco industry.

The leader of the Italian delegation, Mr Bruno Corti, was received by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, by the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov and by the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov.

LIGHT INDUSTRY AGREEMENT REACHED WITH GDR

AU172058 Sofia Domestic Servcie in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] A protocol on cooperation in the light industry sector was signed in Sofia tonight between Bulgaria and the GDR. The protocol envisages increasing the variety of goods exchanged between the two countries in 1985 and during the 1986-1990 period in the sectors of textile and cotton, as well as the knitwear industry and the footwear industry. This exchange in the cotton textile industry alone, will exceed a value of R1.2 million in 1986. Measures were mapped out for closer cooperation in robotization and in the joint development of a series of technologies.

The document was signed by Todor Tonev, deputy minister of production and trade for consumer goods, on the Bulgarian side, and by Erika Florich-Lieberwirth, deputy minister of light industry, on the GDR side.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU171042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] On 17 January Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, returned from Moscow, where he took part in the 113th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

ECONOMIST ON ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR AGRICULTURE

AU160601 Sofia NOVO VREME in Bulgarian No 12 Dec 84 pp 54-58

[Article by Yordan Kostadinov, doctor of economic sciences: "Development of Private Property" -- upper case passages published in boldface]

[Text] Private property occupies a special place within the system of socialist production relations. However, we must admit with a certain regret that the problems of private property are not analyzed to a sufficient degree, that the influence exerted by the processes of accelerated construction in the developed socialist society in our country upon the essence and characteristic features of this property is not exhaustively studied. The questions connected with the social aspect of private property and their link with its economic basis have not been subjected to the necessary scrutiny. Even less thorough is the research into the intermediate integrative links and relations that are being shaped and implemented in personal property and which in many cases are implemented as a uniform socioeconomic process.

It is not my task to make a full analysis and describe in detail the development and changes of private property. I do not dare engage in such a difficult task. However, I will try to pursue some of the changes that occur in this category during the stage of building a developed socialist society in our country.

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The conditions and prerequisites which determine the presence of personal property as a historically defined social form of owning consumer goods are maintained at the stage of building the developed socialist society. Labor is the basic source of private property, meaning that this property consists of the working incomes of the members of socialist society. Prof Ivan Kostov says in one of his papers devoted to this question, private property "is a result of the application of the private incomes of members of society, obtained through the labor invested, or through social consumption funds used for the acquisition of the necessary consumer goods."

The relations that are implemented on the basis of private property are mainly developing in the consumption sphere and represent an inseparable part of the comprehensive system of socialist production relations. As such, they are in the process of development and perfection.

What changes are we observing in the development of private property in our country?

first, we are observing a constant increase in the range of consumer goods that can be the object of provate property and this increase is accompanied by an internal structural change of private property. As a result of this structural reorganization, consumer goods such as television sets, automatic washing machines, functional piece of furniture, telephones, private automobiles, belletristic and nonfiction literature, and other things, which conform with the increased cultural interests of the members of society and represent as criterior for their increased educational and intellectual standards, are assigned a priority role. The contemporary, socialist way of life determines the necessity of new needs in everyday, social, and intellectual life, which are expanding the range of private property.

SECOND, we are observing a tendency toward the transfer of the major portion of the family's everyday activities to the public services sector. This leads to a restriction in the scope of certain consumer goods that used to belong to the private property sphere. Thus, an expansion of the scope of public services leads to a restriction of the scope of private property.

THIRD, the relative share of consumer goods and public services which the working people are obtaining through the channels of public consumption funds is increasing.

FOURTH, the logical trend that has emerged of gradually equalizing the consumption structure between the workers class and the agrarian workers, especially as related to such an object of private property as durable consumer goods, is constantly growing. All this is expressed in an equalization between the workers class and the agricultural workers, and also regarding private property as a specific reflection of the process of the coming together of state and cooperative forms of property. From this point of view, private property is exerting certain, specific, SOCIAL functions, which are leading to a coming together and equalization of the two basic social classes of our society -- the workers class and the class of cooperative peasants.

FIFTH, the quantitative and qualitative changes that have been implemented in recent years in the development of state and cooperative property have had an impact on private property. Under their influence and under the impact of the scientific-technological revolution, which also revolutionized the productionof contemporary everyday commodities, the object of private property is in the process of constant development, enrichment, and internal restructuring.

An analysis of the development of private property reveals some of its negative and distorted aspects. Some of the members of our society, though only a small part, are increasing their private property through unearned income, such as high rents, sale of movable and immovable property, profitable business transactions, work as private artisans, and so forth. This shows the need to perfect the system of regulating incomes. This will also help us to implement another goal, namely, to combine private and public interests, which, in turn, demands the application of a more efficient mechanism for the organic coordination of these two interests in economic and social practical experience. In this context it will be necessary to establish and apply more stable and scientifically based criteria for the acquisition of consumer goods on the basis of invested labor, strictly taking into account the specific nature and quality of these labor efforts, and avoiding any kind of leveling.

The aforementioned remarks enable us to draw the conclusion THAT PRIVATE PROPERTY WITH REGARD TO CONSUMER GOODS WILL CONTINUE TO DEVELOP AND EXPAND IN THE FORTHCOMING YEARS IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY, WHILE THE PROCESS OF EXPANDING THE RELATIVE SHARE OF DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS IN THE SPHERE OF EVERYDAY LIFE, AS WELL AS OF GOODS CONNECTED WITH THE "CONSUMPTION" OF CULTURAL VALUES, WILL BE INCREASINGLY INTENSIFIED.

The next questionon which I would like to dwell concerns PRIVATE (OR AUXILIARY) FARMING. As a branch of political economy this type of farming has a historical character.

At the stage of a developed socialist society, private, namely auxiliary, farming will be preserved as a peculiar type of private property. Under the influence of the newly created socioeconomic conditions, considerable changes will occur in its socioeconomic character.

Private property entered a new stage of development in the period following 1977, when the system of the population's self-sufficiency in the sector of basic agricultural goods was established in our country on an organizational and legal basis. Private plots became one of the basic elements of the self-sufficiency system, a fact which introduced qualitatively new aspects and resulted in considerable changes in the character of private plots. In his accountability report at the 12th BCP Congress, Comrade Todor Zhivkov paid special attention to the self-sufficiency system. He expressly emphasized that the public farming sector will be the main source of supply for the population, and therefore the agro-industrial complexes must be consolidated and their role in the self-sufficiency system must be considerably enhanced. At the same time, he added, we should not underestimate other forms whose possibilities have not been exhausted. "It is a question of DEVELOPING AND FURTHER CONSOLIDATING PRIVATE PLOTS AND AUXILIARY FARMING, WITH THE HELP OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES AS A CONTINUATION OF AND ADDITION TO THE PUBLIC FARMING SECTOR, Comrade Zhivkov declared. "It is high time we overcame all economic, organizational, administrative, legal, and psychological barriers that hinder the better utilization of private plots and of auxiliary farms that throughout the year supply the population with meat, milk, fruit, vegetables, and other goods ... I would expressly like to stress that there is no reason whatsoever to pit private farming against public farming. The interests of socialist society demand the implementation of the trend toward a harmonious development of the public, private, and auxiliary farming sectors by ensuring uniform planning and management at all levels." (Footnote 1) (T. Zhivkov: "Accountability Report of the BCP Central Committee to the 12th BCP Congress," PARTIZDAT, 1971, pp 50-51) Thus, Todor Zhivkov actually defines the meaning, role, and place of private farming under the new circumstances, namely its organic link with and dependence upon the public farming sector.

The existence of private farming is determined mainly by economic conditions and by the fact that the public sector is not yet capable of fully satisfying the needs of the members of our socialist society. This is what statistical data show: The volume of production of private plots increased from 877.5 million leva in 1971 to 1,7404.4 million leva in 1980. The 1980 production of private plots from all categories of workers, cooperative farmers, workers, and employees, represents 41 percent of total meat production, 28 percent of total milk production, 52 percent of egg production, 25 percent of vegetable production, 45 percent of fruit production, and 37 percent of grape production. (Footnote 2) (according to data cited by Kr. Atanasov in his pamphlet "Private Plots in the People's Republic of Bulgaria," 1982, issued by the "A" department of the BCP Central Committee, page 11)

In contributing to satisfying society's needs, private farming is a source of income and at the same time a form of using labor resources more effectively.

In his lectures to the students and teachers of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration, Comrade Todor Zhivkov provided a thorough socioeconomic description of private farming at the stage of building a developed socialist society. "Private auxiliary farming should be considered as a necessary and integral link in our socialist economic system. It is called upon to perform important economic and social functions as a field of additional labor for peasant families, as a means of obtaining additional national income, as a source of additional incomes for the population, and last but not least, as an element in ensuring thatour needs for agricultural goods are better satisfied." (Footnote 3) (T. Zhivkov: "Problems and Approaches to the Construction of Mature Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria," PARTIZDAT, 1984, p 124)

How can we describe the other characteristic aspects in the development of private plots that are manifesting themselves in our country?

ONE. The organic link between private plots and public farming is being intensified. An increasing economic, production, and organizational integration is taking place in this sector. Seen from this point of view, the relations developing within the private plot sector are an expression of socialist production relations. This is so, since, according to instruction No 11, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on 2 March 1982 on the construction of the entire self-sufficiency system, the responsibility of people's councils and agro-industrial complexes for the production and supply of the population with agricultural goods is enhanced on the basis of a comprehensive development of public and private farming. The planning system and the system of assessing self-sufficiency are perfected, while the planned leadership of this system is regarded as an integral part of the uniform planning system. The contractual system between private plots and agro-industrial complexes is intensified, and the agro-industrial complexes assume the commitment to provide for technical, agro-chemical, and veterinarian services. To put it more precisely, in the development of private plots the element of planning and regulation is being intensified in the period of building a developed, socialist society. Private farming is becoming a better organized and administered system. All this introduces a qualitatively new aspect into the character and meaning of private farming. It has almost nothing in common with the private plots owned by the cooperative farmers in the sixties.

Basic resources for the private plots are supplied by the public farming sector. In 1983 alone, the agro-industrial complexes in Khaskovo Okrug supplied the private plots with 78,000 tons of fodder, 5,300 tons of fertilizers, 37,000 pigs, and 2.45 million chickens. On this basis, the labor invested in private plots increasingly becomes a social necessity. Viewed from this angle, private farming as a category in the political economy of socialism represents a factor of decisive interest.

TWO. A tendency to preserve and, to a great extent, intensify the economic and social functions of private farming can be observed. The aforementioned data about the relative share of individual agricultural goods in total production eloquently reflect the further intensification of these economic functions.

The social functions of private farming can primarily be seen in the fact that they are a definite factor in halting the increase in migration from rural areas to urban centers. They are even influencing the so-called opposite migration, namely, the return of certain categories of working people from urban centers to villages. The social functions of private plots can also be seen in the fact that this system has established itself as a factor in equalizing incomes between agricultural toilers and the workers class, as well as between individual groups of the workers class and the intelligentsia, which also own private plots in the cities (we must point out the difference between their private plots and those of the agricultural workers). The involvement of students and pensioners as well as the free labor of other categories of working people in private plots also reflects their social functions. In implementing instruction No 11 of the Ministry of Agriculture, issued in 1982, the land used for private plots has expanded and the number of families owning private plots has increased. What is even more important is that the share of agricultural goods produced in the private plots has increased. The enhanced role of private plots in our country in recent years HAS RESULTED IN AN INTENSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF SETTLEMENTS AND OKRUGS.

THREE. The dual and contradictory nature of private plots, however, remains. As Soviet economist P. Savchenko points out: "On the one hand, private plots represent an integral part of the national economy, while on the other, the economic nature of them does not reflect the basic relations of socialism."

Under the conditions of an imperfect integration of society with private plots, the labor involved in auxiliary farms is not entirely social." (Footnote 4) (P. Savchenko: "Overcoming Socioeconomic Differences Between Towns and Villages," IKONOMIKA journal, Issue No 6, 1981, p 77) Other economists stress that... "though increasing the incomes of workers and kihkozniks, work in the private plots, at the same time, makes their working day longer than normal and restricts their opportunities to satisfy their growing cultural needs, thus resulting in a contradiction between working hours and recreation." (Footnote 5) ("Agrarian Problems of Developed Socialism" Kiev, NAUKOVA DUMKA, 1979, p 284)

Thus, the clearly dual nature of private farming sometimes manifests itself in our country as well, resulting in certain contradictions, in negative, profit making phenomena with a controversial ideological-educational aspect.

What, exactly, are we talking about?

In certain areas of our country, such as Plovdiv, Pzpardhik, Khaskovo, and other okrugs, the prevailing natural and climatic conditions enable the owners of private plots to produce fruits and vegetables earlier than others and to sell them at a higher price on the market. This sometimes permits the farmers to obtain incomes from sources other than their own labor. Illegal appropriation of private plots up to 20-30 decares is sometimes permitted, and also includes the illegal raising of 100-200 sheep, up to 400 pigs, 5-15,000 chickens, over 30 calves, and so forth. Such people are employed in public sector farms, but are obtaining incomes which are several times higher than their regular wages from their private plots. Thus, elements of private property are allowed to "sneak in," and the necessary economic and administrative measures must be adopted in such cases.

Manifestations of profit making and of obtaining incomes from sources other than labor have nothing in common with the idea of the existence of private plots under socialism, and such manifestations do not determine the character and essence of this system.

In citing negative results from the development of private plots in our country, however, and in accepting the well-founded arguments of the previously cited authors, I pose another no less important question: Will the insufficient development of private plots as it exists at the present stage in our country not produce much more negative phenomena and much more acute social and economic contradictions?

In order to eliminate these negative phenomena, the state must implement a more flexible policy permitting the agro-industrial complexes and the okrug people's councils to exercise control over the private plots, especially in the areas of intensive farming, so that these plots may be primarily used for growing fodder and not for early vegetables. The normative requirements on the sale of produce obtained from private plots on the public market should be strictly applied, after preliminary contracts have been signed with workers production complexes and agro-industrial complexes, instead of selling the goods on the free market where the people's councils sometimes fail to observe the rules on price differences between the state-owned and the private markets. The people's councils must intensify the taxation system, and so forth.

Regardless of these negative phenomena, which represent isolated cases, the private plots are an objective necessity under the present circumstances. They will increasingly be linked to public farming in the future, and as in the past, private plot relations will be integrated with socialist production relations on this basis also in the future, although in a somewhat simplified form.

HUSAK AWARDS STATE HONOR TO CPSU'S PONOMAREV

LD162333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] At the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee, President Gustav Husak has awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald to Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on his 80th birthday. The award is being given to Comrade Ponomarev for his exceptional work in strengthening fraternal ties between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the CSSR and the USSR.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO MARTIN DZUR'S WIDOW

LD171834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a letter of condolences to Comrade Vlasta Dzurova in connection with the death of Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People. In the letter he highly praised the life and work of the deceased, who devoted all his efforts to the work of the Communist Party and our socialist society. His memory will live forever in the hearts and minds of our people.

JAKES RECEIVES NICARAGUAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD172057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Henri Ruiz Hernandez, member of the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, who is heading the Nicaraguan delegation at the second session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. In the course of a friendly, comradely meeting, Comrade Jakes and Comrade Ruiz informed each other about the economic and political situations in their countries and examined possibilities for the further development of mutual cooperation. Full solidarity with the efforts of the people of Nicaragua in the defense and strengthening of the results of their revolution was expressed.

GENEVA MEETING, FRG POSITION ON SPACE VIEWED

AU171429 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 85 p 2

["NG" commentary: "Answer to Questions on the USSR-U.S. Meeting in Geneva: Why Disarmament Must be Dealt With in a Complex Way"]

[Text] Last Sunday's television interview with Andrey Gromyko was met with extraordinary interest, undivided attention, and continuing response throughout the world. Here the most important question of concern to all peoples is at stake. No matter how differentiated the reactions and commentaries may be, almost without exception they stress one aspect in particular, the complex character of the new USSR-U.S. negotiations agreed upon in Geneva, the connection between the discussion of space weapons, strategic armaments, and medium-range nuclear missiles.

In the joint Soviet-American declaration of 8 January, this complex character is explicity laid out. Andrey Gromyko has made it quite clear what this means. First, it means that these will be new, comprehensive negotiations in which both strategic and medium-range nuclear arms and space weapons are at stake. Second, it includes the search for solutions and agreements that take into account the interconnection of all three levels.

In concrete terms this means: In order to lessen the danger of a nuclear war and finally eliminate it, the arms race in space, where so far it has not existed, must be prevented and the arms race on earth must be stopped. What would be the use of limiting the number of intercontinental or medium-range missiles or even eliminating them, when at the same time new, even more dangerous weapons are deployed in space? The accumulation of more and more arms in space, as Andrey Gromyko explicitly emphasized, would ruin everything that has been created on earth. An expansion of military rivalries into space, the aim of Washington's "star wars" plans, would considerably aggravate the nuclear confrontation and rob the idea of strategic stability of any sense. On the other hand, a space reserved for peaceful use, kept free of missile defenses, antisatellite systems, offensive weapons, and weapons in general, would make it easier to make progress in the direction of the most radical disarmament measures up to the complete banning and final elimination of all nuclear weapons. Therefore one must oppose even the beginnings of the militarization of space aimed at by the United States.

It is becoming obvious that from whatever side the problem is viewed, there is an indissoluble connection between the nonmilitarization of space and the limitation, reduction, and elimination of nuclear armaments on earth, a connection that is even marked by mutual influences and preconditions. Thus the prevention of the militarization of space plays a key role in the progress of future Soviet-American negotiations. Any position that aims at letting space become the starting point of new dangers for mankind is unacceptable. The USSR has uncompromisingly presented this view in Geneva. This is reflected in the joint declaration. All those in the world who are serious about peace and reduction of military confrontation, who are guided by reason and realism, share this view.

In the United States itself a broad movement against the militarization of space has formed. It includes such renowned scientists as Nobel Prize winners Bethe and Rabi, former presidential advisers like Harriman and Wiesner, former ministers like McNamara and Vance.

By 150 to 0, practically all states, except for the United States which abstained, voted in the United Nations for the peaceful use of space for the benefit of mankind. Apart from many others, heads of state and government of NATO countries and leading statesmen of nonaligned and neutral countries have warned against the serious dangers of an arms race that extends into space. However, so far the FRG Government and its chancellor have not issued a clear statement against Washington's plan to expand the arms race to space.

As far as the GDR is concerned, it has welcomed the results of Geneva as a first positive step toward a USSR-U.S. dialogue. It approves and supports the agreed upon aims of future negotiations, the complex approach to negotiations as discussed by Andrey Gromyko in the television interview on Sunday. We resolutely oppose all "star wars" plans and the militarization of space. We are actively working to end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space.

KOENIG HOLDS POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS IN JAKARTA

LD171549 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Jakarta, 17 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig and Nana Sutresna, the director general for political affairs in the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, started political consultations on Thursday in Jakarta.

Koenig arrived in the Indonesian capital yesterday for a visit of several days. During his stay, he will discuss with leading Indonesian public figures current developments in the international situation as well as possibilities for expanding bilateral relations.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told press representatives that prospects for an expansion of GDR-Indonesian relations are good. The talks in Jakarta are a welcome step in this direction.

After his Indonesian visit, Gerd Koenig is expected in other ASEAN member-states, including Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand.

ADN OUTLINES AGENDA OF USSR CULTURE DAYS

LD171955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 17 Jan (ADN) -- USSR Days of Culture are to take place in the GDR 1-23 May 1985 to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi rule. A protocol to that effect was signed in Berlin on Thursday by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Culture, and Yevgeniy Zaytsev, USSR first deputy culture minister.

During the cultural days, performances will be given in the GDR by Moscow's Bolshoi Ballet, the North Russian Folklore Choir, the Georgian Dance and Song Ensemble, and Moscow's Central Puppet Theater, with Sergey Obraszov.

NORWEGIAN PREMIER WILLOCH VISITING HUNGARY

MAGYAR HIRLAP on Visit

LD171243 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI) -- The two prime ministers will have subjects for discussion in Budapest. The two-day high-level Hungarian-Norwegian talks can be regarded as an oppoutunity for the maintenance and extension of undisturbed Hungarian-Norwegian relations. In the economic field -- according to both parties -- there will be a change to stimulate production cooperation and the exchange of goods which lag behind possibilities, and the relatively limited economic relations, reads the leader in the Thursday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP, commenting on the visit of Norwegian Prime Minister Kare Willoch to Budapest on Thursday.

It is the first visit of Kare Willoch to Budapest, as he recently told Hungarian journalists in Oslo. He is happy to come to Hungary as he considers bilateral relations to be very favourable. He is of the opinion that it is in both countries' interest to improve East-West relations and that Hungary has a positive part to play in the development of East-West relations. Willoch holds that both countries are interested in the development of bilateral cultural and other cooperation and commercial relations.

In conclusion MAGYAR HIRLAP states that the Budapest talks of the Norwegian prime minister will well serve the interests of the two countries and the continent.

Lazar, Marjai Welcome Willoch

LD172128 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI) -- Kare Willoch, prime minister of the Kingdom of Norway, arrived in Hungary for an official visit on Thursday, on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. Kare Willoch is accompanied by his wife Anne Marie Willoch.

The guests were ceremoniously greeted at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport, which was decorated with Hungarian and Norwegian flags. The guard of honour of the Hungarian People's Republic lined up with its regimental flag.

At the airport Kare Willoch met Gyorgy Lazar and his wife, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister and several senior officials of Hungary's political and economic life. Present at the airport were Gabor Sebestyen, ambassador of Hungary to Norway, and Per Naevdal, ambassador of Norway to Hungary.

The Norwegian prime minister and his party were first greeted by Gyorgy Lazar. Then young pioneers gave bunches of flowers to Kare Willoch and his wife. The commander of the guard of honour reported to the prime minister and the national anthems of the two countries were played. Then the Hungarian and Norwegian personalities greeted each other.

Following the festive reception the guests, accompanied by Hungarian leaders, drove to their residence.

Meets With Lazar

LD172257 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Hungarian-Norwegian political and cultural relations are developing satisfactorily. However, results in economic cooperation are still modest. This, among other things, was underlined in Budapest at talks that opened today between the two countries' heads of government. Gyorgy Lazar and Kare Willoch both emphasized that the two sides are ready to make use of the opportunities available in trade cooperation. The two statesmen held differing opinions with regard to the causes of international tension. However, they pointed out that both countries are interested in the maintenance of East-West relations and in the continuation of dialogue. They established that meetings similar to the present one contribute to improving the international atmosphere.

PLO DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS WITH GARAI

LD161747 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] A PLO delegation has held talks in Budapest. The delegation was led by Mahmud Abbas, Fatah Central Committee member in charge of foreign relations, Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy director of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, held consultations with the Palestinian politicians.

1985 PLAN CONTINUITY, CHANGES IN AIMS STRESSED

WA180700 Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 3 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Dr Akos Balassa, director of the Main Department of Political Economy for the National Planning Office: "1985 Plan -- What Will Change, What Won't"]

[Excerpt] 1985 -- Beginning Changes

Considering the results achieved, the shortfalls which occurred, the tensions which developed in economic development and in society, the increased expectations in the wake of the latter, the requirements deriving from these things, which in part contradict one another, and taking into consideration the complex external conditions of the coming years, conditions which will probably become more difficult in some respects, we came to the conclusion that:

-- we must begin to make changes in economic policy and in the chief direction of economic development in 1985;

-- these changes cannot be abrupt but must be continual; and

-- the changes must be directed primarily at creating conditions for more favorable economic development in the future and cannot mean using in advance the fruits of the favorable results hoped for.

It is also important to well circumscribe the content and nature of the 1985 changes because there is a spreading view that the essence of the change would be to accelerate the rate of growth, as if this were to become the chief goal of economic policy. This is a faulty judgment, and if it should be put into practice it might seriously endanger the results achieved in the past 6 years.

1. Improving the external economic balance continues to be a goal and requirement of economic policy of stressed importance, which cannot be forced into the background and cannot be relaxed -- in 1985 and in the years following.

In 1985 also, and for several years still, we must continue to tangibly reduce the indebtedness in convertible foreign exchanges, and to do this we must maintain a significant active trade balance. We must begin to reduce the indebtedness in transferable rubles, and to do this we must end the passive trade balance and achieve a small active balance. The change consists of the fact that now it is not necessary to considerably increase the active balance in convertible accounting trade (but it cannot be reduced!) and imports can increase in a way approaching exports (but not exceeding it!). We must continue to increas the total export surplus of the national economy, but not this will require "only" 1-1.5 percent of the national income (2-3 percent in earlier years).

A dynamic increase of exports continues to be an essential requirement because only in this way can the necessary increases in imports be ensured. The import increment must serve primarily an increase in imports of developed technology; thrifty use of imports and replacing expensive imports with domestic production are unchanged tasks; and the direct import needs of production cannot increase (except in the case of machines imports). Consolidation is becoming the task in the external economic balance also; and this, too, is a change of emphasis. This means that in a number of areas exports should be put on more lasting foundations and we must ease somewhat the "import shortage" of the national economy (it is not possible to do so on a larger scale!) In addition to satisfying the requirements of the external economic balance without harming these requirements, the domestic market balance should be improved at a number of important points (especially in the area of producers' contacts, as well as in the supply of goods to the populace because the economic balance is indivisible; a strong external economic balance can be built only on a balanced internal market (unsatisfied demand has the effect of siphoning off exports and, especially, forcing an increase in import).

2. Even prior to this, improving economic efficiency figured among the published goals. But in recent years this has had to be subordinated to the external balance goal; even uneconomical exports had to be increased, and often there were no means to import items that what would improve efficiency. A fundamental change in this area is not possible in 1985, but the efficiency goal must begin to catch up to the balance goal.

We cannot yet abandon insufficiently economical exports, but economical exports must provide an increasing proportion of the export increment; and the increase in imports must serve primarily the modernization of production, and thus improvements in efficiency. But most importantly, further development in 1985 of the economic guidance system is aimed at giving the economic sphere greater scope for rational management, and at the same time greater economic constraints and incentive will be realized to increase profitable production and increase the profitability of production because greater assets, manpower, energy and materials, and usable income will be made available to benefit those managing more efficiently.

The economic development planned for 1985 already takes into consideration certain modest results in this regard. We cannot realistically count on greater results yet. This is true not only because time is needed for the measures to take effect, but also because further development will take place more gradually than originally thought; relatively many changes will be realized only partially or will be realized in later years. Thus the 1985 plan builds on more favorable results than the 1984 plan in reducing energy and material expenditures, increasing work productivity, changing the production structure, and especially improving the competitiveness of the processing industry. Only if these things are realized will it be possible to meet the other goals of the plan and lay foundations for favorable development in the years ahead.

3. Increasing economic growth can be a goal of economic policy only in subordination to the goals mentioned above, with a realization of the balance and efficiency requirements, and based on these. We cannot in any way permit an increase in growth in which the increase in imports endangers the planned external economic balance, or in which unsatisfied domestic demand increases, or which would be accompanied by a deterioration in

specific energy and material use or possibly an unjustified increase in stockpiles. (A "revival" of this character is not an imagined danger; 1977 is an example of it.)

The 1985 economic plan prescribes a very small increase in the rate of economic growth based on an improvement in efficiency. National income must increase 2.3-2.8 percent, a rate which is not substantially greater than that for 1984. At the same time the 1985 plan represents a greater task; the rate of development in agriculture will necessarily moderate (growth in 1984 was fast compared to 1983, a year of unfavorable weather) and in all likelihood the development of small undertakings will slow. The role of industry must increase in increasing national income. The 3 percent increase in gross production must be based on a dynamic increase in exports, primarily processing industry exports, and with a better satisfaction of slightly increasing domestic demand. Net production must increase by about 4 percent. In agriculture, with the unfavorable external market conditions, the production of animal husbandry will essentially maintain its level; production must be expanded primarily by increasing crop production. We should seek new ways to expand the auxiliary activities. It is especially important for net production to increase more quickly than gross production.

4. Presuming that the planned increase in national income can be achieved by improving efficiency and considering that the external goals will take only half of the increment, we are planning, for the first time in 6 years, not to reduce domestic use but rather to increase it by a modest amount, 1-1.5 percent. This means an end to the "restriction" policy only in the sense that the absolute level of domestic use will not decrease, though it will still moderate relatively, in comparison to national income. This means that useable incomes can increase only more slowly than produced income. The small increase in domestic use will make it possible to end the process of reducing investment and average real wages in the socialist sector. But there is no possibility of increasing them. The so-called other sources of work income for the populace, deriving primarily from small undertakings, and the volume of social allotments (primarily due to changes in the number and composition of witholdings and due to an expansion of the institutional network) will increase, and thus the real incomes of the populace, and on this basis consumption and investment by the populace, will increase. The real increase in social allotments will be interdependent with raising children; to a significant degree, cover for this can be produced only by reducing other allotments.

The small increase in domestic use means that in 1985 this also will be a factor in economic growth, especially if we take into consideration the need for an improving satisfaction of demand. At the same time it is still important that popular and enterprise purchasing power remain strictly within the planned framework, or that they exceed them only when and to the extent that a production of national income greater than planned makes this possible -- without endangering the external economic balance.

We cannot permit any relaxation in the area of purchasing power flow and cannot permit a "revival" without foundation from the side of income production because this would endanger our fundamental balance goals and thus our economic development goals.

Within the framework of economic guidance during the year we must carefully analyze whether real resources for the planned use have been created in the economy, whether there might not be a flow of purchasing power not in harmony with the income produced. If, by change, processes endangering the balance of the economy develop, we cannot delay taking necessary measures.

If the development of the economy proceeds in harmony with the economic policy directions and goals designated in the annual plan, an additional significant step may be taken in 1985 on the path of consolidating and stabilizing the balance situation of the economy, thus we may begin to escape the internal difficulties which developed in connection with this, and there may be worthy progress creating the internal conditions for a more effective, balanced economic development at a noticeable pace. Then -- and to the extent that a presently unforeseeable deterioration does not take place in external

economic conditions -- it may be possible for the Seventh 5-Year Plan to become a program for this type of economic development.

1984 SMALL TRADE STATISTICS GENERALLY 'FAVORABLE'

AU171216 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[G.Zs.-signed article: "Favorable Preliminary Statistics on Small Trade Turnover"]

[Text] The main economic department of the Domestic Trade Ministry yesterday concluded the gathering of preliminary statistics on the goods turnover for 1984. According to these statistics, if one includes the sales of catering units, food and industrial products worth 479 billion forints were sold last year. Small trade turnover exceeded the 1983 figure by 7.5 percent, a little more than the planned 7.4 percent.

As they have done for many years, last year, too, the sales of so-called mixed industrial products, increased most: by 9.5 percent. This group of products is at the forefront of the turnover increase even if we do not take price increases into consideration: Based on unchanged prices, their sales grew 2 percent. The same cannot be said about clothing articles, whose turnover in current prices increased 7.2 percent compared with the previous year, but based on unchanged prices this means a slight decrease in sales. A similar situation exists in the catering industry, where a turnover increase of 6.1 percent in current prices has been registered, which means a 3.9 percent increase in consumption if we do not count the price increases. The shops sold 9 percent more food and consumer goods; and based on unchanged prices, 0.1 percent more.

Turnover in the state and cooperative sectors increased mostly in an equal proportion, while that of the private sector, especially as a result of the opening of new shops, increased faster. In the state and cooperative stores and shops, the population bought goods worth 472 billion forints, and in the private sector, goods worth 7 billion forints.

Last year's December sales were somewhat less than customary, but November, on the other hand, brought almost a record turnover. The experts are still searching for the causes of this shift.

From the statistics, we can also draw conclusions concerning the nature of our consumption, at least concerning the main groups of goods. While earlier the population spent more on food products than on industrial products, this proportion has changed in the recent period in favor of industrial products. This tendency, which indicates an improvement in living conditions, could also be observed last year. In 1984, the 479 billion forint turnover was divided in such a way that food and consumer goods amounted to only 201 billion forints, while the turnover proportion of industrial products increased to 279 billion forints. Within the latter main group, however, the small trade turnover of clothing articles made up only 58 billion forints. That means that the population allocated relatively little for clothing, and more for household appliances, telecommunication installations, furniture, cars, and other industrial articles.

It is noticeable that while all small trade turnover developed generally according to plan, the turnover of certain groups of articles differed from the plan. The plan targeted a 7-percent increase in the 1984 turnover of industrial products, but the increase was 9 percent. Within industrial product turnover, considerable differences are also noticeable. Compared to a 3.4 percent increase targeted for clothing turnover, the actual increase was 7.2 percent. Mixed industrial product sales increased 9.5 percent, instead of the predicted 8 percent. Catering units were patronized by more people than expected. This is reflected by the 6.1 percent turnover increase compared with the planned 3.8 percent. Turnover of food sold in shops, however, increased only 9 percent, instead of the planned 9.4 percent.

The turnover in trade stock as a whole did not change compared to the previous year: Small trade generally sold purchased goods in 35 days, and wholesale trade sold them in 26 days. Within these overall figures, turnover time of stocks in the food trade decreased from 32 days to 30 days; in the clothing article trade, however, the time increased from 118 days to 121 days.

On 31 December 1984 the wholesale stock of goods was bigger by an average of 11 percent than that of the previous year. Within this, however, the stock of combustible and building materials was almost double that of 31 December 1983.

STATE DECORATION AWARDED TO CPSU'S PONOMAREV

LD162329 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Boris Ponomarev has been awarded the Order of the Banner, with rubies, of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. The Presidential Council awarded the decoration to the Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary for his outstanding merits in fostering Hungarian-Soviet relations in the fight for international peace and security. Boris Ponomarev was awarded the Order of Lenin by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

WORLD TRADE UNION FIGURE MEETS WITH GASPAR

LD162057 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI) -- Florent Bleux, deputy secretary-general of the World Confederation of Labour (WCL), visited Hungary from January 11 to 16 and held [words indistinct] Gaspar, president of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council (SZOT) and the World Federation of Trade Unions, on topical issues of the international trade union movement.

The WCL deputy secretary-general visited the theoretical research institute of SZOT and held a lecture at the central school of SZOT on the endeavours and work of WCL. Florent Bleux also visited the Hiwarian [as received] Union Textile Workers and the Budapest knitwear factory.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF SZOT FOUNDING CELEBRATED

LD171341 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The National Trade Union Council [SZOT] held a festive session in Budapest on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Council of Trade Unions. The session was attended by Karoly Nemeth, party Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Lajos Mehes, Politburo member and secretary-general of the SZOT. Before the festive session a memorial plaque was unveiled at No 2 Almasi Square, the building in which the Provisional Council of Trade Unions held its founding meeting 40 years ago. Andras Fayer reports on today's festive session:

[Fayer] The festive address was delivered by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the SZOT. He spoke about the vitality of the trade union movement, which had gone through several renewals. He described how the movement played its part in the work that changed the country's destiny between 1945 and 1948, how the movement gained new impetus after the counter-revolution was crushed, and how it was responding to the challenges of the present. He then concluded his speech with the following words:

"We are reliable and decent partners of the government and the economic leadership. Our efforts are being made hand-in-hand and we are moving in the same direction. It is our endeavour to contribute ever greater values to achieving our common goals while preserving our independent nature and making use of every available opportunity."

KADAR MEETS BUDAPEST MUNICPAL PARTY LEADERS

AU170959 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, paid a visit on 15 January to the municipal party committee headquarters.

The guest was received by Karoly Grosz, municipal party committee first secretary, who provided information about the municipal party committee's preparation for the congress and about other current issues of the party committee's activity. Janos Kadar spoke with appreciation of the successful activity of the capital's workers in the past year and of the communists' firmness. The party committee secretaries and department heads took part in the meeting.

HUNGARIANS PROTEST DANUBE POWER PLANT PROJECT

AU141940 Vienna NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG in German 12 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] When Austria's Government foundered in Hainburg, Hungary's Janos Kadar, as quietly as ever, was one of the most attentive foreign observers. The 73-year old Hungarian chief most likely understood the lesson. If things were to develop Kadar's way, it is said in Budapest, the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Danube power plant combine at Nagymaros-Gabcikovo would most likely not be built today. After all, 6,000 signatures of protesters from a Hungarian environmental protection movement have already been submitted to the Hungarian parliament -- a unique event for an Eastern bloc country.

Hungary has already restructured its new power policy, giving priority to nuclear power, and Hungarian preparatory work on the monster Danube plant was slowed down. But Husak is pressing Janos Kadar hard. The CSSR chief rushed to Budapest and urged Kadar to implement the interstate agreements. Husak need not fear any environmental protection movement in his country. The police take care of that.

BRIEFS

SOVIET BANK OFFICIAL VISIT -- Mikhail Zotov, chairman of the board of the Soviet Union's Bank for Financing Capital Investments, held talks in Budapest at the invitation of Peter Havas, general manager of the State Development Bank. Mikhail Zotov was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, in his office. Present at the talks was Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Budapest. The Soviet bank chairman also met with Istvan Hetenyi, finance minister. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Jan 85 p 8 AU]

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS KABUL -- A Hungarian party delegation, led by Sandor Borbely, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and national commander of the Workers' Militia, has left for Kabul for the festivities connected with the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Included in the delegation is Zoltan Sudy, who works at the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jan 85 p 8 AU]

U.S. 'DISSOCIATES ITSELF' FROM RFE PROGRAM

LD171843 Wasaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] U.S. State Department Spokesman Alan Romberg has stated that the U.S. Government dissociates itself from the recent Radio Free Europe [RFE] broadcasts which made a particularly scathing comparison between Poland and Germany under Hitler. As we have already reported, this program was the subject of a protest by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, who deemed it propaganda gangsterism.

Expressing his regret, Alan Romberg confirmed that RFE is financed by the U.S. Congress, though he maintained that its programs do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Government. It is worth recalling that RFE functions on the basis of a statute that declares that its programs should be in line with the policies of the United States.

MORE WITNESSES TESTIFY IN POPIELUSZKO TRIAL

15 January Proceedings

LD171143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Excerpts] We now broadcast a recording from the trial in the case of abduction and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] At 0900 the chairman of the panel of judges, Arthur Kujawa, stated:

[Kujawa] The trial, which adjourned yesterday, continues. I institute the evidential proceedings. I remind the defendants of their right to ask questions of the persons being interrogated, and to give explanations regarding every piece of evidence brought before the court. Please call the witnesses. Is there nobody there? The witness Chrostowski.

[Indistinct babble, out of which the following male voice emerges] ...of January. He is convinced that he will be giving evidence on 17 January. [Words indistinct] health trouble, he is in Warsaw at the moment; has been since yesterday.

[Kujawa] He will appear on 17 January?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, of course, on the 17th. [end recording]

[Reporter] The court then called those witnesses who were to have given evidence later. They were officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and were exempted from taking the oath, but the court warned them of the need to tell the truth, saying that if they did not they could face a punishment of up to 5 years in prison. Miroslaw W. was the first to testify.

[Begin recording] [Questioner] The witness is a driver -- or rather he was until 19 October -- assigned to...Who was your superior?

[Miroslaw] My superior was chief Pietruszka.

[Questioner] It seems that you had a W pass in the car.

[Miroslaw] Yes.

[Questioner] Were there occasions when the witness handed the pass to another person?

[Miroslaw] One.

[Questioner] To whom did you give it?

[Miroslaw] Chief Piotrowski. On the morning of 19 October, a female colleague picked up the phone, chief Piotrowski spoke, and I confirmed that it was I speaking. I gave my name, and he said that he had an order from chief Pietruszka for me to give him a pass.

[Questioner] A W pass?

[Miroslaw] A W pass. I took it to chief Piotrowski, to his room in the secretariat he [words indistinct] with the pass. I had an appointment with the chief to drive off before 1500 hours. During the trip I informed the boss that I had given the pass to chief Piotrowski.

[Questioner] And what did the boss, as you put it a moment ago, have to say to that?

[Miroslaw] I find it hard to say at present what the boss' reply was. I do not remember exactly whether he said yes or no, or was miffed...

[Questioner] You do not remember [words indistinct].

[Miroslaw] I don't remember because there was a lot of traffic; it was rush hour in Warsaw, Your Honor, as you know, and the engine was ticking over, the radio was on, and it was difficult for me...

[Questioner interrupts] Was there an answer which you can't describe because you couldn't hear it?

[Miroslaw] It was possible I didn't hear it.

[Questioner] You did not see the boss, chief Pietruszka, again?

[Miroslaw] No, [words indistinct].

[Questioner] You started work on the 20th, that is you had a free Saturday?

[Miroslaw] No, I worked on Saturday. I took chief Pietruszka to work.

[Questioner] And the pass?

[Miroslaw] I didn't mention it.

[Questioner] And you still didn't have the pass?

[Miroslaw] No, I didn't have it, because...

[Questioner] Did that pass come back to you?

[Miroslaw] No, it didn't come back to me. In any case, I didn't receive it or get it back.

[Questioner] But it came back to you again?

[Miroslaw] Yes, well, it didn't so much return to me as was found at an agreed upon spot in the car.

[Questioner] At an agreed upon place in the car? Yes?

[Miroslaw] Yes.

[Questioner] In the Polonez?

[Miroslaw] In the Polonez.

[Questioner] When was the first occasion you noticed it after you lent it to the defendant Piotrowski?

[Miroslaw] On Saturday I didn't get into the Polonez, or if I did I may not have checked for the pass. In any case, on Monday it was definitely there.

[Questioner] Did the witness later discuss the return of this pass with the defendant Pietruszka?

[Miroslaw] I can't remember. [end recording]

[Reporter] The majority of questions put by prosecutors, auxiliary prosecutors, and defense councils applied to whether Adam Pietruszka heard the witness' words about issuing the pass for Grzegorz Piotrowski; there was no explicit reply. However, the witness added that if he had issued the pass against the chief's wishes he would most certainly have met with reproach because Pietruszka was a very strict chief. Next, Boleslaw S. took the witness box; he is deputy head of the transportation department at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He spoke about the management of cars and fuel at the ministry, and then the court began questions concerning permission for the journey which Piotrowski made on 19 October last year.

[Begin recording] [Questioner] (?Did you see the permit earlier?)

[Boleslaw] Personally, no.

[Questioner] Do you know whether the permit was lodged with you or not?

[Boleslaw] We tried to find it but were not successful, but the employee responsible for these matters said that there was an employee with such a permit on the 15th. He showed it to him, and thus he issued a fuel coupon.

[Questioner] Do you have any guarantee that if your employee issued coupons for departure, he issued the coupon for the specific car and person which had the permit to go outside the voivodship?

[Boleslaw] There is a guarantee; in the work control book the names of drivers and persons entitled to drive a given vehicle are entered. Even if the person issuing coupons does not know them personally -- most often they know each other -- he has the chance to check and see if the person entitled to drive is indeed the person who collects the coupons.

[Questioner] If someone comes without a permit for a journey, if his name is entered in the vehicle book and he collects coupons -- but has no permit -- is this controlled?

[Boleslaw] [Words indistinct] to issue coupons for fuel without presenting a permit. [end recording]

[Reporter] The next witness was Andrzej R., foreman at the garages of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who said:

[Begin recording] [Questioner] Do you remember the situation when someone called you late in the evening, when the country first learned about the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko, and [words indistinct] what can you say on the subject?

[Andrzej] This took place on the night of the 22d to the 23d. I received a telephone call asking if I had a car in the garage with the registration number WAE 938 B. Mr Pietruszka [words] in view that the request was disclosed by telephone, the former chief asked if he could see the car. It was not a usual request; after some hesitation I agreed. I can make it possible to see the car. Chief Pietruszka arrived. On approaching the car I switched the current on. Chief Pietruszka sat in the driver's seat, looking at the car from the inside. Then he moved to the passenger's seat and asked me to sit in the driver's seat. Next he asked me what was different about the car. I noticed that the control lights were different than in a factory car; it seemed different because the body was new and it seemed that it was a new car; the light control panel was altered [words indistinct] I did not pay attention to anything else.

[Questioner] You did not notice anything in particular?

[Andrzej] No. [end recording]

[Reporter] R. Andrzej also said that he did not then notice any damage to the trunk.

The next witness Wojciech K., took the stand.

[Begin recording] [Questioner] In October last year you were assigned as a driver in chief Pietruszka's department?

[Wojciech] Yes.

[Questioner] Then you were attached to the department headed by defendant Piotrowski.

[Wojciech] No, I was attached to that department from the beginning.

[Questioner] So you were in the department. How many cars were at your disposal?

[Wojciech] One.

[Questioner] One, and what car was it?

[Wojciech] A Fiat 125P.

[Questioner] What was its registration number?

[Wojciech] It had double numbers: WAB 6031 and WAE 938 B.

[Questioner] One was a service number and the other civilian.

[Wojciech] Yes.

[Questioner] How long have you been a driver for the ministry?

[Wojciech] One year.

[Questioner] When you took over the car, was it new?

[Wojciech] Only the body was new; it was a car salvaged from an accident; the body was new, but the rest of the components were from the previous car.

[Questioner] What was the year of manufacture? Do you remember?

[Wojciech] I think probably 1979, but I am not sure.

[Questioner] What was the mileage? You do not know because directly after repair [words indistinct] what was it worth as a car?

[Wojciech] It was suitable for driving.

[Questioner] Other persons besides you used the car; did that happen often?

[Wojciech] Very often.

[Questioner] At whose instruction did you hand over the car?

[Wojciech] The chief, [words indistinct].

[Questioner] Your immediate superior was who?

[Wojciech] Piotrowski.

[Questioner] Were the instructions verbal or written?

[Wojciech] Verbal.

[Questioner] When the defendant Pekala, who was driving, returned from his journey -- since you handed over the car to him, did you give him the registration permit, or was it left in the car?

[Wojciech] It was left in the car.

[Questioner] In this case it was left in the car?

[Wojciech] Yes.

[Questioner] And you were not handed it back?

[Wojciech] No.

[Questioner] Defendant Piotrowski, it seems, gave you a document?

[Wojciech] It was a permit for travel in the country in a service car.

[Questioner] When did he give it to you?

[Wojciech] It was on Monday, the 22d, in the morning.

[Questioner] Was it immediately after your arrival at work?

[Wojciech] I was just going to take the car to the workshop.

[Questioner] Why did he give it to you?

[Wojciech] I suppose he thought it was necessary for the garage [words indistinct].

[Questioner] What did he say?

[Wojciech] That it may be necessary.

[Questioner] That it may be necessary?

[Wojciech] Yes, it was said in this way; I do not remember the exact words now.

[Questioner] Is it necessary?

[Wojciech] It is necessary before the departure of a car, and one must collect additional coupons for fuel, or if one leaves the garage very early in the morning or very late in the evening, after working hours.

[Questioner] Yes, but in this case you were taking it to the repair workshop.

[Wojciech] Yes, after the event, or after the departure, such a permit had no value to me; it was only a piece of paper.

[Questioner] You did not need it at all?

[Wojciech] No.

[Questioner] Were you not surprised?

[Wojciech] He must have known what the procedure was with permits, [words indistinct] petrol, etc.

[Questioner] You had to account for journeys when someone else drove?

[Wojciech] Not always, but sometimes, yes.

[Questioner] What did you do with the card?

[Wojciech] I used it as [words indistinct] I simply used it as an instruction for the mechanic.

[Questioner] You arrived at the workshop.

[Wojciech] On the reverse side of the permit I wrote a request for the mechanic to fit automatic wipers to the car.

[Questioner] Did you read the permit? What journey did it refer to?

[Wojciech] No. I did not read it because I knew it was not valid.

[Questioner] But you knew that this was a permit?

[Wojciech] Yes, I knew [words indistinct] it was self-evident, I know what a permit looks like, so I knew at once.

[Questioner] And what happened to the permit next?

[Wojciech] I took it out of the car on Tuesday morning.

[Questioner] You went to get the car on Tuesday?

[Wojciech] I went to the car.

[Questioner] To the car.

[Wojciech] Yes.

[Questioner] And you found your piece of paper there?

[Wojciech] Yes, it was where I left it.

[Questioner] So it was Tuesday, 23 October. Why did you take it?

[Wojciech] I read it and saw what it was. [Words indistinct] I was a little bit intrigued by the date on the permit. That is why I took it.

[Questioner] You were intrigued by the date. What was the date?

[Wojciech] The 19th of October.

[Questioner] What did you connect it with?

[Wojciech] With the accident.

[Questioner] And you put it in your pocket.

[Wojciech] Yes.

[Questioner] And then what happened?

[Wojciech] Then two more people saw the permit.

[Questioner] You mean you returned to work, to the ministry, and you were intrigued by your discovery.

[Wojciech] Yes, a bit.

[Questioner] And you showed this permit to two persons?

[Wojciech] Yes.

[Questioner] Who were they?

[Wojciech] The secretary working for our department and one of the employees.

[Questioner] Were they together?

[Wojciech] No, each saw it separately.

[Questioner] Who was first?

[Wojciech] The secretary.

[Questioner] How did they react?

[Wojciech] I do not remember what I was advised.

[Questioner] If you were advised, what were you advised?

[Wojciech] That it was necessary to show this to the directorate of the department.

[Questioner] To show it to the directorate or to the director?

[Wojciech] To the director.

[Questioner] To the director of the department. So you rushed to tell the director?

[Wojciech] No.

[Questioner] You ran out of courage?

[Wojciech] Yes, a bit.

[Questioner] What happened then?

[Wojciech] I asked [words indistinct] to do this.

[Questioner] You asked him to do it for you?

[Wojciech] Yes.

[Questioner] So he phoned the director.

[Wojciech] Yes. [end recording]

[Reporter] The fifth witness-employee of the Interior Ministry Jozef M.

[Begin recording] [Questioner] Please describe everything from the moment you came across a certain document.

[Jozef] Probably, but I am not sure, I came across it on the afternoon of the 25th, but rather I accept the date of the 26th. [as heard]

[Questioner] Of October?

[Jozef] October.

[Questioner] Of last year?

[Jozef] Of last year. I talked on the 26th to [words indistinct] and asked him, simply, if at the time there was such a (?thing) as a permit to leave the Warsaw area. And he responded yes. [passage indistinct] I just asked out of curiosity. Then there was another question: whether he, as the driver of this car, perhaps received later, after the car returned from the field, such a permit to leave.

[Questioner] That was already after certain persons had been detained in this case, yes?

[Jozef] Yes, and at that time he said he had not received such permission. But the next day, sometime in the afternoon, he came up to me and said: I've got something. And he took out the permit that was shown during the investigation during interrogations, and said he didn't know whether the stamp and signature were genuine. [Words indistinct] at least on the other document there's a stamp. We can check it. I checked it, and it was similar to the one...

[Questioner] You did not compare the signatures?

[Jozef] [Words indistinct] but it was more or less the same as the signature on the permit, and the impression left by the stamp was (like) the one Pietruszka used. At the same time I learned, by phone obviously, that Platek, the director of (?some) office, was not in his office. Why do I mention Platek? Because there was an order that all information, any results whatever, must be sent there.

[Questioner] Directly?

[Jozef] Directly.

[Questioner] Without going through the official channels?

[Jozef] Without going through the official channels. And since he was out and wasn't due back, I asked, that is I said I could ask or not ask, could he go there and take it [as heard] to someone else, I don't know who, but since he treated me as someone older and with more experience, perhaps, he said he'd prefer that I deal with it. [Words indistinct] we must wait with this, please take this document with you, and when Mr Platek comes back I'll call you with a decision so you can hand it in and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Reporter] Because there were certain contradictions in the witness' testimony, the court read out an excerpt from his earlier depositions, to determine the actual course of events. The next witnesses were then called: Father Bogdan L. and Seweryn J. At the submission of the prosecutor, the witnesses swore to tell the truth. The judge-rapporteur began to question Bogdan L.

[Begin recording] [Questioner] The witness knows why he was summoned to this court?

[Bogdan] Yes.

[Questioner] You knew Father Popieluszko?

[Bogdan] Yes.

[Questioner] Did you also know Waldemar Chrostowski?

[Bogdan] Yes.

[Questioner] What kind of car do you own?

[Bodgan] A Golf -- a Volkswagen Golf.

[Questioner] Is that car green?

[Bogdan] Yes.

[Questioner] Yes. Please tell us whether you loaned your car to Father Popieluszko?

[Bogdan] Yes.

[Questioner] Did this happen often, or only occasionally?

[Bodgan] A few times -- many times.

[Questioner] Many times. Do you remember how matters stood regarding this car in October. Was it loaned to Father Popieluszko?

[Bogdan] Yes, several times.

[Questioner] Was the car collected by Waldemar Chrostowski on these occasions?

[Bogdan] It varied. Sometimes I drove it over, sometimes Popieluszko drove over and...

[Questioner] You swapped cars.

[Bogdan] Yes.

[Questioner] When Waldemar Chrostowski drove to you, did he leave his car?

[Bogdan] Yes.

[Questioner] Please tell me whether you know if on 13 October last year Father Popieluszko traveled to Gdansk? And if so, when and with whom?

[Bogdan] Well, I know he was leaving for Gdansk because he took the car; I found out afterward that he was on his way to Gdansk.

[Questioner] And did he take the car the day before the departure?

[Bogdan] I don't remember.

[Questioner] Did Father Popieluszko mention anything about a trip to Gdansk?

[Bogdan] I don't know.

[Questioner] I would like to know if he mentioned anything about something happening along the route.

[Bogdan] No, he didn't say...

[Questioner, interrupting] ...to or from Gdansk.

[Bogdan] I don't know.

[Questioner] No? And did any other witness talk about the events that took place there? If so, what?

[Bogdan] Waldemar Chrostowski talked to me about this, but this was after Father Popieluszko had (?disappeared).

[Questioner] After 19 October?

[Bogdan] After 19 October. [end recording]

[Reporter] The witness L. Bogdan also described a conversation he had with Waldemar Chrostowski on the events of 19 October.

16 January Proceedings

LD171527 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Here is another recording from the 13th day in the trial concerning the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Witnesses continue to give evidence. After the 0900 swearing in, more witnesses gave evidence. They are functionaries from Warsaw office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and from the national Ministry of Internal Affairs.

B. Jozef began giving evidence by describing a meeting of his superior Leszek W. with defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski, and his deputy Janusz D.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] You, together with your chief were at the ministry?

[Jozef] Yes, I was there at the end of the first 10 days in October, probably on 9 October, I don't remember exactly.

[Questioner] Did you take part in some talks, or did you witness some talks on illegal activity of priests, including Jerzy Popieluszko?

[Jozef] Yes.

[Questioner] Whom did you meet there?

[Jozef] Then I met defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski for the first time.

[Questioner] Did you see him before then?

[Jozef] I did see him, because defendant Piotrowski too part in training at the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

[Questioner] The conversation in question was held in his office?

[Jozef] Yes, in his office.

[Questioner] Who spoke?

[Jozef] At the beginning, defendant Piotrowski said that actions undertaken to limit the damaging, illegal activity of Father Jerzy Popieluszko have not been bringing desired results.

I remember that in my opinion there was an idea rejected by the defendant Piotrowski; one which I remember, to the effect that one could intimidate Father Popieluszko so that he would finally cease to engage in activity; that he could be thrown out of a train for instance. I didn't attach any significance to this statement by the defendant Piotrowski; it was an idea thrown out which did not meet with any response; it was not discussed by the others present.

[Questioner] How did you react to it?

[Jozef] I took it as a statement possible from a man who is simply peeved; such as I might say of someone; from a man who doesn't like someone. That's how I viewed it. I remember that the defendant Piotrowski then phoned the defendant Pietruszka and asked if they could come and see him. I remained in the room with Janusz. We waited for them to return.

[Questioner] Was that all? Was that your only encounter with Piotrowski?

[Jozef] I did not see the defendant Piotrowski again.

[Questioner] And when did this conversation take place?

[Jozef] As I said, at the beginning, Your Honor. It was at the end of the first 10 days of October.

[Questioner] The witness used the expression: to intimidate Father Popieluszko. What did you take this intimidation to mean, at that time?

[Jozef] I thought intimidation might mean collecting compromising material.

[Questioner] Did Piotrowski intimate, while making any remarks on the activity of Father Popieluszko, that the authorities, his superiors, were not satisfied with the results achieved so far in combatting his activity? Did he give you to understand, did you feel, that he was under any pressure regarding this matter from the proverbial, let us put it in quotes, "top" [gora]?

[Jozef] The statement made by the defendant Piotrowski, at the beginning, on arriving in the office, that there hadn't been any results, I didn't view this statement, Your Honour, as.... in fact, it was hard for me to say whether this statement by the defendant Piotrowski was the result of pressure from the top, or a grievance against Lezsek (?W) [words indistinct].

[Questioner] But he didn't refer to anyone?

[Jozef] He didn't refer to anyone.

[Questioner] Esteemed Prosecutor.

[Prosecutor] Yes?

[Questioner] The witness has spoken here about a monologue, about a conversation. Were all those, so to speak, conversations of an official nature, a professional nature, or were they of a private nature too?

[Jozef] Apart from the statement by the accused Piotrowski, I believe that the remaining matters were of an official nature.

[Questioner] So, during those conversations, the witness was put in the picture about certain official activities, is this not true? Professional matters, in other words.

[Jozef] I was not directly involved in the matter of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. I was not well-informed [word indistinct] about those matters.

[Questioner] I understand. But was this a private conversation, or a conversation, well, like one such as a superior carries on with subordinate officers; or was it a sort of private conversation?

[Jozef] In the part where Leszek W. presented his ideas... I believe that that was an official conversation.

[Questioner] Official. And against the backdrop of that official conversation, there was that monologue, as I understand it, by the accused [passage indistinct].

[Jozef] I personally thought...I did not attach any importance to that statement. I thought it was irrelevant, simply.

[Questioner] When you talk about that interpretation, are you thinking simply and solely of Piotrowski's statement referring to throwing the priest out of a train, or of the next part of the sentence, namely, the point where Piotrowski said that there are pressures in this matter; at least, so you said on page 160.

[Jozef] No I didn't say that.

[Questioner] Further questions, Counsel Marczuk?

[Marczuk] Would the witness be so kind as to tell us whether, in the second part of the conversation, after coming back from Director Pietruszka, Piotrowski returned once again to his idea about continuing physical activities regarding Father Popieluszko?

[Jozef] No, he didn't. [end recording]

[Reporter] Next to testify was Leszek W. who also referred to the meeting in Adam Pietruszka's and Grzegorz Piotrowski's (?office).

[Begin recording] [Leszek] In the first 10 days of October, I was asked to come to see Director Pietruszka. On my initiative, I also took with me my deputy and before going for the conversation, which was probably -- I had the impression it was not a prepared conversation -- we want to the office headed by colleague Grzegorz Piotrowski. Here, while waiting for an invitation, we had a brief conversation. It is difficult for me to describe how long it was before I was invited in. It was some time. I was thinking about the purpose, of course I was aware that this would have something to do with the political activity of Father Popielsuzko. After some time we were asked by then Deputy Director Pietruszka to come into his office.

[Questioner] And you both went in, you and Piotrowski?

[Leszek] Yes. The deputy director asked me, more or less, to describe the current situation as regards the activity of Father Popieluszko and we were asked what our actions were in this connection to limit this political activity -- only this kind of activity was the subject of interest. The deputy director suggested -- this is how I understood this anyway -- certain decisions as regards directions of activity, so that our activity would be more efficient and more inclined to accelerate the possibility of limiting this activity that extended beyond religion. I also understood this meeting as being yet another manifestation of the pressure exerted by superiors in order to encourage the subordinates to more efficient work.

The gathering of material which would be more convincing to the church leaders demands them -- convincing in the sense that the intention to limit the political activities of Father Popieluszko would become fact. As your honor knows, there were good reasons to believe that the church leadership and the leadership of the Warsaw Curia were also interested in limiting nonreligious activity, which could simply transform church events into events moving in a direction not wanted by the church. The talk, as I have already mentioned, did not have the character of a conference in the sense that this would have allowed changes in concepts, rather it resulted, as I mentioned earlier, from the intentions of the planned journeys, journeys planned by Father Popieluszko who as the court knows adopted a new form, if one can call this so. Anyway he attempted by using his person to add weight to similar events. [passage as heard]

It emerged from this conversation, it lasted a long time, and the only specific thing it yielded, apart from encouragement to think some things over, was to make an attempt in the immediate future, with the aid of employees of my department and even with the help of the department, supervised by Grzegorz Piotrowski, to gain a knowledge of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's activities, as well as his contacts. Especially interesting were his contacts with the illegal structures. After my conversation in the office of Deputy Director Pietruszka ended with this conclusion, I went over to the office of Grzegorz Piotrowski and we exchanged views on the extent to which he could help me here, and to what extent I -- acting as it were exceptionally -- would organize the reconnaissance. In a nutshell, that was how the conversation passed off in the meeting that took place during the first 10 days of October. In general, it emerges from this that I tried to organize some reconnaissance on 15 and 16 October, in accordance with the orders then. That's all on this subject.

[Questioner] You discussed the conversation with director Pietruszka?

[Leszek] Yes.

[Questioner] When you went with [name indistinct] to the office of Piotrowski, there was a conversation there too?

[Leszek] Doubtless, that is...obviously...yes, when one comes along (?to see the director) one is simply silent; and I think this subject, that of Father Popieluszko, was dealt with in our conversation.

[Questioner] Do you remember the import of this conversation, what he said regarding this subject at that time?

[Leszek] At present, to tell the truth, I haven't sorted out my thoughts regarding the contents of this meeting, since this conversation was part of some program, and I was rather concentrating on what I could expect in the office of chief Pietruszka; what remarks he might have to make in this case.

[Questioner] Did you listen (carefully) to that conversation in Piotrowski's office? You were so absorbed by the thoughts of the coming conversation with the chief.

[Leszek] At that time I did not have [word indistinct] I did not grasp any other contents which could have been at the time the subject of the exchange or the monologue by colleague Piotrowski. I cannot give details. I was interested in the matter of Father Popieluszko, as somebody who was carrying on nonreligious activities and because of whom I had been asked to come there.

[Questioner] Yes, if a different topic had been raised, I understand that you wouldn't have been so absorbed by it, but did Piotrowski say what should be done to Popieluszko?

[Leszak] Generally, may it please the court, the directional concepts were worked out and no changes, in my opinion and not only in my opinion, but in accordance with the hierarchy in force in the ministry, could have been effected by Piotrowski; he could not make changes as he saw fit.

[Questioner] We are not talking about changes, but about, let's say, statements, we are not referring to the plan you took to the director, but just on that subject. [as heard]

[Leszek] I cannot recall...

[Questioner] Did he allegedly (?make a statement)

[Leszek] I cannot recall any other statements than those, concerning Father Popieluszko, which resulted from the matter and from what I could expect to encounter in Director Pietruszka's office.

[Questioner] And, in particular, was there a statement that he should be -- or that it would be a good thing if -- or something of the kind, if he was thrown out of a train?

[Leszek] I am aware of such a statement, but I would like to repeat, that I personally did not hear such a statement. [end recording]

Witness Leszek W. went on to answer detailed questions from the judges, prosecutors, auxiliary prosecutors and defense counsels. They concerned primarily various elements of the meetings in Piotrowski's and Pietruszka's office. The witness stated that there was no mention then of illegal activities against Father Popieluszko. This contradicts what the defendant Piotrowski told the court earlier. Next to testify was Jozef Z., an employee in the department headed by Grzegorz Piotrowski.

[Begin recording] [Questioner] What do you know of this matter?

[Jozef Z.] My knowledge of this matter is limited to the morning hours of 13 October, 1984. On that day, the witness [word indistinct] asked me to his office and informed [as heard] me if I knew anything on the subject...

[Questioner] In the morning of 13 October...

[Jozef Z.] [Words indistinct] 1984. He asked me if I knew anything about Gdansk and what was supposed to happen there.

I stated that I didn't know and he then informed me that Father Popieluszko was probably going to go there and said that, in the context of the whole of the (?material) accumulated to date, he indicated that the bosses [dyrekcja] should be informed.

[Questioner] Did he ask you out of a wish to obtain confirmation?

[Jozef Z.] [words indistinct] I don't know, it was simply a (?reflex) question I think, for I said that so far I didn't know a thing.

[Questoner] And then he...

[Jozef Z.] Yes....[words indistinct]

[Questioner] He said he had a piece of information...

[Jozef Z.] Yes...

[Questioner] That...

[Jozef Z.] Father Popieluszko...

[Questioner] is going to Gdansk.

[Jozef Z.] At that time he also said it was worthwhile sharing (?this knowledge) with the directorship of our department. [words indistinct].

[Questioner] An event like Father Popieluszko traveling outside Warsaw creates the opportunitv for undertaking action, at the place where he was staying, to disturb public order?

[Jozef Z.] Yes. Perhaps [words indistinct] I don't remember, but yes. In any case, I knew there were many such events.

[Questioner] [Words indistinct] one had to inform one's superiors?

[Jozef Z.] One's superiors. He also proposed that one go [words indistinct] to find out if he could come. He made a phone call and ascertained that he wasn't there.

[Questioner] Who did he call?

[Jozef Z.] The directors' secretary.

[Questioner] And he was told that the director was out.

[Jozef Z.] Yes. That he was simply not there.

[Questioner] Both of them?

[Jozedf Z.] Yes.

[Questioner] Both the director and...

[Jozef Z.] Both the directors were out. There is one secretary for the two of them.

[Questioner] And since they weren't there...?

[Jozef Z.] We went to another director with the news, that is, we made a phone call, it was a matter of that all the time; and he said could we wait because in a quarter of an hour or so the directors would be arriving.

[Questioner] That is, he did not free you from the obligation to pass the information on, as mentioned a moment ago?

[Jozef Z.] No he did not free us. He said it could be an essential piece of information.

[Questioner] You asked the secretary to inform you when the directors returned?

[Jozef Z.] After about 15 or 20 minutes she informed us, and then Director Platek asked for the witness and announced that I was coming too. We both went in and after a few introductory sentences, mentioning the whole matter...

[Questioner] So you entered the office of the director?

[Josef Z.] Yes.

[Questioner] Director Platek?

[Josef Z.] Platek. After a few sentences the director asked Deputy Director Pietruszka in. The deputy director came in and the witness began to convey the information to him; and then the deputy director, rather spontaneougly and emotionally said that...let us say he started to tell the witness off, so then I asked if I could go now.

[Questioner]. From what he said it transpired that Popieluszko was in Gdansk, that he was to be in Gdansk on that day, the 13th. And these three men mentioned by you stayed. [sentence indistinct] Can you repeat what you heard?

[Jozef Z.] It is difficult for me to say, but I think he was expressing dissatisfaction; he said that this was a trifle, that we were not to trouble, something like that, I cannot say exactly. [passage indistinct].

[Questioner] That you were not to trouble whom?

[Jozef Z.] Well, the directors.

[Questioner] What then?

[Jozef Z.] I went to the secretary of the department and after some time the witness [word indistinct] returned there.

[Questioner] You waited for him in the secretary's office?

[Jozef Z.] Yes I did. He went in and stated that, simply, he was solidly told off.

[Questioner] Did he say once again who told him off?

[Jozef Z.] Yes. He said it was Director Pietruszka. A moment or so later there was a phone call.

[Questioner] Whom did he talk to?

[Jozef Z.] I did not hear the conversation. He told me later that he was told off again and that Director Pietruszka called him.

[Questioner] This was after the telephone conversation.

[Jozef Z.] Yes.

[Questioner] So he got told off again. And he mentioned the name.

[Jozef Z.] The name of Director Pietruszka.

[Questioner] After the conversation which had ended?

[Jozef Z.] Yes, after it had ended he again received a reprimand.

[Questioner] He got another reprimand. He again came out with the name...?

[Jozef Z.] ...of Director Pietruszka.

[Questioner] That's all, is it?

[Jozef Z.] Yes. Afterwards I said nothing of this matter. [end recording]

After the questions of the prosecutor's office, of the plenipotentiaries of the auxiliary plaintiffs, and of the counsels for the defense of the accused, questions designed to determine more closely the attitude of Adam Pietruszka toward the information that had been given about the expected arrival of Popieluszko in Gdansk, Grzegorz Piotrowski also put a question to witness Jozef Z.

[Begin recording] [Piotrowski] I would like to ask the witness if by dint of exercising a certain measure of supervision over the voivodship office of internal affairs in one of the sections in Gdansk he was certainly familiar with the nature of the activity -- at least broadly speaking -- of Father Jankowski. If Father Jankowski -- let's assume that the witness received such information -- if Father Jankowski were coming from Gdansk to Warsaw to visit Father Popieluszko, and if neither my deputy or me in person, or Director Pietruszka were at work at the time, would the defendant have gone to General Platek with this information or...

[Jozef Z.] Yes, I would have gone. [end recording]

Before 1700 the court announced a break in the hearing until tomorrow. More witnesses will be giving evidence.

URBAN ON DELAY IN PRIEST'S AUTOPSY REPORT

LD172349 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] On 1 December last year, 38 citizens of Ostrow Wielkopolski, including 5 local priests and a member of the Social Primatial Council [Spoleczna Rada Prymasowska]; sent a letter to Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban accusing him of not keeping his promise to announce on 30 November the results of the autopsy carried out on Jerzy Popieluszko.

In their protest the signatories also expressed their fears about the honesty and objectivity of the information about the way the autopsy was carried out.

At the initiative of Jerzy Urban a meeting was organized with the signatories of the letter. Only 1 of the 38 persons who received an invitation by letter turned up. The priests, in their reply to the invitations, said they were not interested in a meeting with the government spokesman. Jerzy Urban explained at the meeting that the communique on the autopsy did not appear on 30 November for purely technical reasons. At the same time he observed that in certain circles the strange habit of protesting and criticizing had taken root before the facts and objective truth became known.

The sole signatory present at the meeting said at the end that in light of the facts presented to him, he had been too hasty in signing the protest.

Jerzy Urban also met the aktiv of the railway rolling stock repair factory in Ostrow Wielkopolski to discuss the situation in the country which is becoming more stable, relations between the state and church, and the effects so far of the economic reform, including the prices policy.

ANNIVERSARY OF WARSAW LIBERATION MARRED

Leaders Unveil Monument

LD171516 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1055 GMT on 17 January carries a live relay of the ceremony to unveil a monument to the soldiers of the 1st Kosciuszko Division in Warsaw. The ceremony is attended by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, Edward Kowalczyk, and Roman Malinowski. Speeches were made by General of Division Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw; and Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman of the monument committee. The speeches discussed the glorious achievements of the Kosciuszko division, which fought alongside their Soviet comrades, and the reconstruction of the capital since the war.

The unveiling was performed by Jaruzelski and Jablonski, who did not make speeches.

The ceremony is said to be attended by delegations from fraternal socialist countries, but their names are not listed. The relay ends after 40 minutes.

Jaruzelski Meets Bloc Officials

LD172009 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today received heads of fraternal capitals: Viktor Grishin of Moscow; Konrad Naumann of Berlin; Antonin Kapek of Prague, B. Altangerel of Ulaanbaatar; Gabor Borbely of Budapest; Stelso Lunchev of Sofia, and Dmitru Necsoiu of Bucharest. Jozef Czyrek and Marian Wozniak were present a t the meeting.

Also today, a ceremony was held at the Belweder Palace, at which the Grand Ribbon of the the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic was presented to Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. The award was presented by Henryk Jablonski. The Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic was awarded to Viktor Grishin by the Council of State for his outstanding services to the development of relations between Poland and the USSR and the consolidation and enrichment of fraternal contacts and friendly cooperation between Warsaw and Moscow.

Wozniak on City's Progress

LD172132 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Excerpts] On the occasion of Warsaw's liberation anniversary, Marian Wozniak, party Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw committee, gave an interview to our correspondent.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] One talks about the Warsaw pace when one recalls the period of rebuilding Warsaw. What is left of this Warsaw pace today, in these crisis years?

[Wozniak] This memory is motivating. In 1984 Warsaw, as one of the few voivodships in the country, exceeded the highest production index since 1979, production being calculated in comparable figures.

[Question] Does this mean that the economy of the capital voivodship has left the worst years behind?

[Wozniak] Certainly, yes.

[Question] Can one say the same about the Warsaw party organization?

[Wozniak] Also, yes. In 1984 the Warsaw party organization halted the trend of people leaving the party. We received over 1,800 young party candidates, and the internal consolidation of the party allows us to undertake several initiatives to solve important problems for the people of Warsaw. [end recording]

USSR's Grishin Speaks

For the text of the speech given by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Viktor Grishin at the Warsaw liberation anniversary celebration, see the Eastern Europe section of the 17 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS AT MEETING OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS

AU141541 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 85 p 2

[Speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at a meeting with the diplomatic corps at the Wilanow Palace in Warsaw on 9 January]

[Text] Esteemed head of the diplomatic corps, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, and esteemed guests!

I welcome you warmly at the traditional New Year's meeting on behalf of the Polish authorities and on my wife's and my own behalf.

The year 1984, the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, is over. During that year we often thought back to the time when we were forming, to the accompaniment of the continuing combat, a vision of a new Polish state, a state of social justice. We recalled the years that were full of extreme toil so that this vision could become reality.

The achievements of those years cannot be overshadowed by the periods of difficulty or dramatic tension that we have experienced, even if these periods are still fresh in our minds.

Spreading education and culture, industrializing the country and raising it to a higher level of civilization, creating conditions for social advancement for every individual who deserves it, effectively guaranteeing the security of state borders, establishing permanent friendship with the neighboring countries, and constant working to contribute as much as possible to perpetuate peace in Europe and the world: This constitutes work of historic dimensions which nothing and no one may question.

While analyzing these 40 years, we tried at the same time to supplement the attainments of the past with fresh attainments and to draw every necessary conclusion from the PZPR's deep analysis of the reasons behind our errors and failures. We continued, with full consistency, the implementation of socialist renewal, the implementation of the policy of fully reviving those values of our system to which Poland owes its success and removing everything that hampers progress. Thanks to this implementation, the joint labor of the Poles, which consisted of activity by the leading political forces, social organizations, and state and economic administrative bodies, plus the work and goodwill of the great majority of citizens, irrespective of their world outlook, has brought permanent and irreversible results. No longer can anything hamper the developing normalization of life of the country. This normalization does not always take place, and has not always taken place, without difficulties. However, we are mobilizing all our forces in order to remove the obstacles that appear, and where these obstacles stem from crime we reach for measures established by law.

We are concentrating our efforts on a further enhancement of national accord and on including ever-increasing circles of citizens in administration of the state, regarding the strengthening of democracy as the source of the state's strength.

An important stage along this road was the people's council elections. In them, our society unanimously defined its attitude toward the latest transformations in Poland. This important manifestation of normalization enabled us to adopt -- via the Sejm and to mark our 40th anniversary -- the 11th amnesty in the history of People's Poland.

Last year also brought other important phenomena. I will limit myself to the most important ones. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, a forum for joint activity by all political organizations and social forces that accept the political principles of People's Poland and are interested in its continued, harmonious development, is displaying increasingly energetic activity.

The National Trade Union Accord an important step in the development and consolidation of the reborn trade union movement, was established.

We assess positively but with great caution the results of our economic activity, despite the burden imposed by continuing restrictiions by some states. We do not hide the difficulties connected with these restrictions, difficulties that often keenly affect our ability to satisfy the justified expectations of citizens. Nevertheless, the chief development trends are favorable. They are based on an increasingly fuller implementation of economic reform and on society's growing recognition that increased work productivity is a basic condition for developing the national economy and improving the standard of living.

The logical conclusion of the above situation was the decision to end the current Sejm term of office. The preparations for the elections and the election law itself will be chief political events of 1985. We also believe that there will be more optimism and more hope this year, stemming not from good wishes but from what we have already achieved and from a growing awareness of what we can and should achieve.

As General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently said: "We are not convincing ourselves of successes where there are none. But neither do we have a failure complex. We measure real progress in national accord by the degree of normalization we have achieved and by a growth in citizens' energy. From this viewpoint, the year that is ending has brought a great achievement."

Obviously, the results of our activity also depend on internal factors -- on the development of our foreign relations and on the general international situations.

That is why we so highly value the efforts to tighten our links with the socialist countries, especially the USSR. Important summit meetings, visits, and various intensive working contacts have helped strengthen these links. There is no doubt that 1985 will see an enrichment of this cooperation, the importance of which has been deeply impressed upon us in the past few difficult years.

Our relations with the developing countries have developed favorably. We will continue to strengthen and intensify these relations, which are based on the community of aspirations and on mutual understanding.

We are ready to normalize relations with all countries under the condition that political and social realities are recognized and the sovereignty and equality of countries as well as other basic principles of international law are respected. We think that a return to a mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and the West is of comprehensive significance because it is a condition for reducing world tension and reactivating peaceful coexistence.

When I addressed you a year ago on this occasion I voiced concern for the development of the international situation. I voiced the Polish people's anxiety in connection with increasing tension, the speed of the arms race, and the restrictions on international cooperation. This anxiety was confirmed last year. The world did not halt its march toward the nuclear abyss. The illusory expectations that the historic competition between socialism and capitalism should be settled by force were not abandoned. The nuclear arsenals were supplemented and dangerous plans for the further qualitative and quantitive development of the arms race, including even space, were retained and continue to be implemented.

An especially dangerous situation has developed in Europe, where the arms race is being accompanied by the voices that question the territorial-political realities resulting from World War II. It is with concern that we note the increasing tension in many parts of the world. The Middle East, the Persian Gulf, and Central America are places in which people perish every day and in which the conflicts continue to threaten peace throughout the world. It is a special paradox of our times that information about the astronomic military budgets reaches us together with the most tragic information about the starving people in Africa.

In this situation we cannot help expressing our profound concern for our common future. That is why we attach all the more importance to every hint, however small, that the present conditions may improve. We welcome with pleasure the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. We hope that all talks on nuclear and space armaments will go hand in hand with goodwill and the recognition of the principle of equality and equal security, which is the basic condition for the success of the talks and for their specific results. We are making preparations to mark the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

These anniversaries will make it possible to intensify the dialogue and resuscitate the ideas that are behind our great joint achievements of peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation.

We note with pleasure that the most aggressive slogans have disappeared from the political vocabulary and that declarations in favor of peace have become more frequent. However, the 1985 situation will be determined by specific decisions and agreements and not by words. It is certain that there will be improvements. What is at stake is not the interests of individual countries and peoples, but of all mankind.

The foreign policy of People's Poland is for peace and security; this has been irrefutably proven by the 40 postwar years. Together with our Warsaw Pact allies, and as far as we are able to, we will continue to do all we can to repair international relations and to free Europe and the world from the threat of a new conflagration. In this spirit we will promote comprehensive activities in every accessible area. It goes without saying that the results of these activities depend also on your militancy in removing whatever is bad in our relations and in searching for whatever best serves the cause of understanding, cooperation, and friendship between the PPR and your countries.

Dear ambassadors and envoys, please extend our best wishes to your nations and supreme authorities.

May you enjoy good health and success in your official activities and private lives. May your families and aides enjoy every success.

OBODOWSKI VIEWS RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY

LD111304 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI) -- "We are entitled to be satisfied with the achievements of bilateral economic relations. In the recent past bilateral trade turnover increased by 15 to 20 percent, amounting to 1,000 million roubles at present," stated Janusz Obodowski, vice-chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in an interview given to NEPSZABADSAG correspondent in Warsaw. "Polish [words indistinct] Obodowski. "Due only to the embargo policy of capitalist countries, our losses amount to 10 million dollars. In spite of it, we are making efforts to implement the transformation of economic management and we also want to complete our reform. Undoubtedly, our continuously developing relations with the socialist countries, including Hungary, constitute an important contribution to the soonest possible implementation of our targets.

"Nevertheless, the coming period in Polish-Hungarian trade requires more than a simple increase in the exchange of goods. We have to further increase our cooperation in all fields, from the vehicle industry to computer technology, and from agriculture to the chemical industry. Talks on the coordination of present and future plans show many opportunities," stressed Janusz Obodowski.

BRIEFS

TAXATION TREATY WITH SFRY -- Warsaw, Jan 10 (TANJUG) -- Four days of talks between Yugoslav Deputy Finance Secretary Dragutin Grupkovic and Polish First Deputy Finance Minister Witold Bien, the co-chairmen of the joint Yugoslav-Polish Commission for Financial and Banking Cooperation, closed here today. They favourably assessed an increase in Yugoslav-Polish trade which reached nearly 700 million dollars last year. This was a 20-percent increase on 1983. An inter-state treaty abolishing the double taxation of income of economic organizations and citizens of the two countries was signed at the end of the talks. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 10 Jan 85 LD]

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES YOUTH SESSION

AU172048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/1/1985 -- Taking the floor at the opening of the annual session of the Centre for Research Into the Youth Affairs, in Bucharest, Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], highlighted the current preoccupations of the UCY bodies and organizations in point of enhancing the contribution of the youth to the country's economic and social development, to the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the RCP.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE ELECTRICITY OUTPUT NOTED

AU172044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/1/1985 -- Under this winter's very hard meteo [as received] and hydrological conditions the people working in power generation units in Romania make great efforts to keep them running in view of adequately meeting the demands of the national economy. To this end further work is done to supply rhythmically the coalfired stations and to keep in operation the hydroelectric stations along the inland rivers.

The collective of the Electrocentral Enterprise in Curtea de Arges runs 18 hydroelectric stations on the Arges River; they have managed to offer continuously to the national electric despatcher a total of 39 OMW [as received]. Meanwhile the people working for the Electrocentrale Enterprise of Rm. Vilcea kept in permanent operation the generators of the 16 hydro-electric stations along the Lotru and the Olt rivers.

The electric and district heating station of Isalnita, near the town of Craiova, has considerably increased its power production thus pumping into the national grid an amount of power larger than planned. Intense action is also carried out to keep in operation the country's other large thermoelectric stations of Paroseni, Turceni, Rovinari, etc.

'SEVERE' WINTER REQUIRES ENERGY CONSERVATION

AU171707 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jan 85 p 5

["Each Citizen's Duty: Save Energy!" -- SCINTEIA headline]

[Text] As everybody knows from his own experience, this year we are faced with a particularly severe winter, the harshness of which seriously affects the smooth development of the national economy and causes quite a few hardships to daily life conditions. This is due to the particular situation created by heavy snows and especially by the extremely cold weather that caused the Danube and other rivers to freeze and had a negative impact upon the electric energy produced by the hydroelectric plants and coal-based electric stations, thus considerably reducing the electricity supplies required for a smooth unfolding of socioeconomic activity.

In the interest of smooth development of economic activity, as well as in the interest of each citizen, it is necessary to make maximum efforts to overcome this situation. Examining the present circumstances, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee has studied and discussed a program drafted on the basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and guidelines regarding energy production and the rational use of energy during the winter period. This comprehensive action program contains very important measures for the smooth development of the entire national economy and all social fields.

Concurrently with the intensive efforts made by miners, oil workers, and energy cadres in ensuring the production flow, it is imperatively necessary for each citizen to do everything possible to maximally reduce the consumption of electricity, gas, and heat in his own household.

The truth is that, in spite of certain obvious hardships in these spheres, the "civic sector" -- that is energy consumption in private households, public services, and so forth -- can and must make its full contribution to the overall effort. Even in the present circumstances, we can -- and must! -- find sources of saving and thrifty ideas for the better maintenance of installations, thus proving in actual fact that we have clearly understood that each saving in energy and fuel consumption for nonproductive purposes helps to overcome the general hardships a split second sooner and to bring back to normal the functioning of the national economy, thus meeting the interests of all of society and the citizens themselves.

The country's citizens, who have often proved their civic spirit and advanced awareness, are called upon to use all their skill and saving spirit to overcome faster the current situation caused by nature's hardships and to contribute substantially to saving electricity, heat, and natural gases.

Public and Household Lighting -- Reduced by 50 Percent Compared With the Winter of 1984

Measures should be immediately taken in each dwelling and household to reduce the number and power of functioning bulbs:

-- private household activities should be organized in such a way as to ensure that only one room per dwelling is lighted; under no circumstances should several rooms be lighted at the same time;

-- purposeless lighting should be strictly avoided; no lamp should stay lit without a reason for even a split second;

-- all high-voltage bulbs should be replaced by weaker and more economical ones, even by 15 watt ones;

-- it is strictly forbidden to switch on lights in courtyards, storerooms, and other uninhabited areas.

The Use of Household Electrical Appliances Should Be Suspended and Replaced!

The use of household electrical appliances, which are a source of great energy consumption, should be temporarily suspended; with little effort, their performance can and must be replaced by manual household activities:

-- it is completely forbidden to use household appliances in peak periods;

-- refrigerators and freezers are not necessary in cold weather; their use in winter is practically useless;

-- household activities can be temporarily carried out manually or with simple tools.

The Program of Trade and Service Unites -- Adapted to Daylight Hours

Following the imperative requirement to reduce public lighting by 50 percent compared with the consumption level established for the winter of 1984, we were informed of the following measures taken by the bodies in charge of coordinating public trade and services:

-- schedules of stores and all retail units will be adapted to daylight conditions;

-- supplies to trade units will be better organized so as to make maximum use of the selling hours established in accordance with the new schedule;

-- artisan workshops with several shifts will work in two 6-hour shifts and will stay open throughout the week;

-- overall measures to reduce lighting and ban the use of energy-consuming devices will be strictly applied in all trade and service units;

-- energy consumption for advertisements will be suspended; at nighttime the trade units will use lighting only for the night watch.

ETHNIC GERMAN PRAISES RCP'S NATIONALITY POLICY

AU162022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 16 Jan 85

["We Are All Sons of This Country, With Equal Rights and Duties" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/1/1985 -- Under the above heading, the daily ROMANIA LIBERA runs an article in its January 16 issue contributed by Francis C. Schweler, director of an enterprise in Bistritia, who refers to the spectaculate socioeconomic development of the municipality and county, underlain by a generous distribution of production forces in the territory, and the balanced development of all the country's regions. Consistently applied by the RCP, this wise policy has put to work all the nation's energies, united and channelled them toward one and the same end -- the building, through enthusiastic work, of a high-standard socialist civilization whose sole beneficiaries, equal de jure and de facto, are its constructors -- the working people. Thus the way was paved for a free and broad assertion of the personality and vocation of all the homeland's sons, whatever their nationality. The unhampered right to work, to benefit from its fruits as well as the right to have their say in the country's decision-making fora, this is the true equality of people to which we aspired, for which our ancestors fought and which we have achieved here today.
The new socioeconomic realities in Bistritia-Nasaud County, the standards of material and spiritual welfare attained by its inhabitants are telling proofs of the RCP and Romanian state's efforts to provide equal living and working conditions for all the country's citizens. In an area which almost lacked industrial activities in the past, which could not provide but temporary job opportunities in the wood-working industry, the highest technological standards of which were shown in few workshops, in less than 15 years more than 400 production units were built and put on stream on three industrial sites -- Bistrita, Beclean and Nasaud, which provided over 30,000 new job opportunities for nearly the same population, most of them in peak economic branches -- machine building, electrotechnology, and chemistry. In point of technical equipment and design, the industrial site of Bistrita municipality is one of the country's most modern. In the county seat industrial output will be worth more than ten billion by the end of this quinquennium.

Economic growth changed the look of the country's localities as well as the living conditions of their residents who, irrespective of the in [as received] mother tongue, speak only one, common language: that of work. Bistrita, for instance, turned from a townlet with less than 20,000 inhabitants into a municipality with more than 60,000 residents, having acquired all the attributes of a modern urban centre where, since 1968, over 25,000 flats, hundreds of buildings and facilities have been made available to its population. The other towns in the county have developed at the same pace. Villages here are worthy of their inhabitants.

All this proves -- the author of the article further shows -- that we have the necessary power and knowledge to solve through our work and unity round the RCP, which represents us in our loftiest aspirations, all the complex problems raised by Romania's progress.

I am of German nationality but this was not an obstacle in my having been appointed director at one of the industrial units in Bistrita -- the household glassware enterprise. I travelled to many European countries, to Canada and the United States, through the ways opened by our products so I could also get in touch with realities in other countries and see for myself that we need no foreign advice or lessons regarding the way in which we should solve our problems, whatever their nature. Such interferences in our internal affairs must be rejected in all firmness. I could see with them people who advocate and disseminate revanchist ideas or show "concern" over the fate of ethnic minorities in other countries. Most of their compatriots do not have a safe job. There, in the countries I visited -- rich as is known, the conditions for training and exercising a profession are limited for the "victims" of an injust social system.

That is why I think those who "worry" about our rights in Romania should be actually concerned about the discriminations among most of their countrymen.

I was born and live in Romania, I work and benefit from my work in this country, whose son and citizen I am with all my vested rights. I am proud of everything my homeland has achieved, I am proud that I can contribute to the implementation of the Thirteenth RCP Congress resolutions, and I feel equally responsible, beside my fellow men, for what we bequeath to future generations, the author of the article shows in conclusion.

RCP MESSAGE TO PDPA'S KARMAL ON ANNIVERSARY

AU142040 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 13 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]:

On the 20th anniversary of the creation of the PDPA we want to extend warm comradely greetings, together with our message of friendship and solidarity to you, and through you, to all working people in Afghanistan on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The creation 20 years ago of the PDPA was an event of historical importance in the life of the Afghan people and in their struggle for justice and social progress, for a dignified, free, and happy life.

We want to take this opportunity to stress with satisfaction the relations of friendship which unite our parties based on esteem, trust, and mutual understanding, relations which have developed following the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and you, Comrade Babrak Karmal.

The Romanian Communists and the working people in the SR of Romania are following with great interest the activity carried out by the PDPA devoted to promoting the basic interests of the working people, eliminating feudal relations, building a powerful national economy, and ensuring social progress, and the democratic aspirations and the desire for peace of the friendly Afghan people.

At this point the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are resolutely implementing the 13th party congress decisions, a congress that took place recently, by achieving noteworthy successes in all areas.

Acting to intensively develop the forces of production, increase the national income, and improve the standard of living of our people, the RCP pays particular attention to the revolutionary education of the masses and to constantly developing socialist democracy, thus ensuring a broad framework for the direct participation of the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people in drafting and implementing the domestic and foreign policy, and in leading the Romanian society.

Concerning ourselves with the successful construction of socialism in our country, the RCP also promotes a dynamic and constructive international policy designed to contribute to establishing an atmosphere of peace, understanding, and cooperation among all world states: The Romanian people consistently speak against and struggle to halt aggravation of the international situation; they promote resumption of the policy of detente and cooperation, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and resolution of all interstate disputes by negotiations alone; they struggle to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; and they struggle to defend the basic right of peoples to freedom, peace, and to life.

The RCP is developing extensive relations of cooperation with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist, social-democratic, and ruling parties, with the national liberation movements, and other progressive and democratic forces and firmly acts to ensure respect for full equality of rights, mutual respect and trust, and each party's right to independently draft its political, tactical, and strategic line in keeping with the specific conditions in which it is carrying out its truggle and activity.

In extending wishes for success in the activity you are carrying out as head of the party and state, on this occasion we also want to reiterate our satisfaction with the constant development of relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between our parties and peoples, and we want to express the conviction that the relations will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Afghan peoples, solidarity among all anti-imperialist, progressive, and democratic forces, and in the interest of the cause of peace, independence, understanding, and cooperation among peoples.

RCP Central Committee

LAST WITNESS TESTIFIES AT DISSIDENTS' TRIAL

Trial Delayed

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade District Court trial of six people accused of the criminal offenses of association for the purpose of engaging in enemy activity could not be resumed today. After almost 3 hours of waiting Judge Zoran Stojkovic decided to postpone the session because the second defendant, Miodrag Milic, failed to appear at the hearing. Yesterday because of gross insults during the judge's address, Milic was removed from the trial until the testimony proceedings were completed, and having withdrawn the authority of his defense counsel to go on defending him, he was supposed to attend the beginning of the hearing today because another defense counsel had been officially appointed for him. Milic did not inform the court of any illness nor was he at his apartment to be handed the order appointing lawyer Ljubomir Zoric as his official defense counsel. It was decided that the trial should resume tomorrow.

Last Witness Called

LD172116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- At Belgrade District Court the testimony of Veselinka Zastavnikovic, the last witness at the trial of a group of six persons charged with the criminal act of conspiring in order to carry out hostile activity, ended today.

During the hearing today the witness repeated her statement concerning the meetings in the apartments of the accused. She referred to them as "thematic debates" and stated that the "open university" included discussions on various subjects such as culture, sports, and other spheres.

The council of Judge Zoran Stojkovic denied the accused Dragomir Olujic the right to question the witness because he disregarded the warning to stick to the issues concerning the trial and he put an inappropriate question to the witness. Because questions of no relevance to the indictment were frequently asked, Judge Stojkovic emphsized that the court will not allow such questions, and that it will not allow the court to become a political platform.

At the beginning of today's hearing the court council rejected several proposals put forward by the defense. These were much the same proposals rejected as groundless on previous occasions. Ljubomir Zoric, officially appointed lawyer for the second defendant, Miodrag Milic, suggested that in view of his client's incomprehensible behavior, which is to the detriment of his defense, he should be examined and the degree of his mental competence established. President of the court council Stojkovic said that there is no need for this since a medical commission has already examined Milic and submitted its report.

The court council continued the trial by adopting a decision on the presentation of evidence. Objects and documents seized in the search of the apartments of Vladimir Mijanovic, Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujic and Milan Nikolic were submitted for inspection. The sequestration receipts showed that among the seized items were several issues of the emigre journal NASA REC, a book by Milovan Djilas, the journal RIVISTA ANARCHICA, etc. A circular letter printed by the International Anarchist Conference was found and seized at Mijanovic's apartment.

The defense promptly reacted by claiming that the letter was "planted" on Mijanovic since it was dated 20-24 September, in other words later than the search. However, the explanation for the "misunderstanding" was swiftly provided: It was an invitation to a conference which was to take place in September and documents and instruction on how to keep the information secret.

The trial continues tomorrow.

PLANINC CONTINUES TO MEET WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS

Meets With Dumas

LD171441 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2052 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Paris, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, ended the exceptionally full first day of her official visit to France by having talks with Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations. During a broad exchange of views on the most topical international questions and Yugoslavia's relations with the EEC, they devoted most of the time to the situation in Europe. It is not particularly surprising that the two countries have similar views in this respect, bearing in mind that both France and Yugoslavia are deeply devoted to peace and independence. The positive assessment by Paris and Belgrade of a certain thaw in relations between the East and West, following recent talks between Shultz and Gromyko in Geneva, was repeated. Hope was expressed that this initial step toward relaxation between the East and the West would continue.

The two sides pointed out the significance they attached to the CSCE process, and in this connection to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security in Europe. A positive assessment was made of the activities of neutral and nonaligned countries and of the important role and place which Yugoslavia has in this group.

The French side showed particular interest in the work and future activities of the Nonaligned Movement and Yugoslavia's role in the movement. French representatives were particularly interested in how the movement viewed present topical international problems.

Milka Planinc, FEC president, today visited the memorial cemetery of French victims in the period between 1939 and 1945 on Mont Valerien. At the appropriate ceremony, in which representatives of the resistance movement also took part, Milka Planinc, FEC president, laid a wreath at the memorial graves.

Talk With Mitterrand Praised

LD171617 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Paris, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- President Francois Mitterrand received Milka Planinc, FEC president, today, the 2d day of her official and friendly visit to France. On leaving the Elysee Palace after the talks, Milka Planinc told a group of Yugoslav and French journalists that her meeting with the French president was "friendly, fruitful, and constructive" and that on that occasion, too, the great identity of views of our two friendly countries on many global issues of international political, and particularly economic, relations was manifested. She added that she "talked in less concrete terms" with the French head of state on the economic cooperation between the two countries, but that on that occasion, too, both sides reiterated their consent that the economic cooperation between France and Yugoslavia should be promoted both by "its volume and quality."

Stating that it is a question of talks between friends and representatives of two countries which cherish relations of mutual respect and understanding, Milka Planinc stressed: "It seemed as if we have resumed the talks we began over a year ago when President Mitterrand visited Yugoslavia." The French president paid an official visit to our country in December 1983.

Replying to a question put by a French journalist as to whether there are any special differences which could burden the good relations between the two countries, Milka Planinc replied: "There is nothing which encumbers the relations between our two countries." The fact is, Milka Planinc added, that Yugoslavia and France have different socioeconomic orders and belong to different international communities. But it is also a fact that "Yugoslavia and France have very similar or identical views of many global problems of international political, and in particular economic, relations."

In confirming that in the talks with the French president reference was made to the Shultz-Gromyko meeting in Geneva but that this "was not discussed much," Milka Planinc stated: "We believe that the Geneva meeting represents an important agreement which should be confirmed by concrete results in the next period. In any case, it is better when the two great powers talk than when they do not meet at all," the FEC president stressed. She also recalled that the Geneva agreement was given "a positive" assessment in Yugoslavia.

This afternoon Milka Planinc, FEC president, had a meeting at the well-known Paris Hotel, Georges V, with representatives of the National Confederation of French Employers, which was yet another opportunity to exchange views about the possibilities for broader economic cooperation between France and Yugoslavia. This is, after all, one of the themes of all the meetings and talks which the FEC president is having with her French hosts.

In the afternoon, Milka Planinc, FEC president, also paid a visit to the French Senate in Luxembourg Park [as received] where she had cordial and meaningful talks with Alain Poher, the Senate's president.

This evening the FEC president is to visit the Paris headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD], with which our country maintains close ties and fruitful cooperation.

Talks With OECD Officials

LD172354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2152 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Paris, January 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Milka Planinc today, the second day of her official visit to France, visited the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), with which Yugoslavia has a highly developed cooperation.

In a talk with the OECD secretary-general, the Yugoslavia premier and members of the Yugoslav delegation exchanged views on current economic trends in Yugoslavia. The OECD recently published a detailed analysis of the economic trends in Yugoslavia, assessing as positive the first results produced by Yugoslavia's economic stabilization efforts.

In the talk with the Yugoslav guests, the OECD representatives showed special interest in Yugoslavia's efforts to curb high inflation.

Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc met with members of the Yugoslav community in France at the Yugoslav Embassy in Paris this evening.

DIZDAREVIC, AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

Bilateral Relations Discussed

LD171824 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- In their talks in Vienna today, Raif Dizdarevic and Leopold Gratz, foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Austria, expressed mutual satisfaction with the good-neighborly relations between the two countries. They also expressed readiness and interest in promoting these relations further because it is in the interest of stability in both countries. Both countries also cooperate at the multilateral level in Europe within the framework of the "nonaligned and neutral" countries.

With regard to specific problems in individual spheres -- or "open questions" by the diplomatic vocabulary -- for example, in the economic sphere, in connection with the position of minorities in Austria, and in the cultural-informative sector, it was stressed that they should be discussed with full frankness because this is the way to resolve them in an atmosphere of mutual trust.

Most of today's talks between the two foreign ministers and their associates were devoted to bilateral relations. This evening they will resume their talks with an exchange of views on topical international political and economic issues. Sources in the Yugoslav delegation assess the atmosphere as friendly and very businesslike. The two foreign ministers also confirmed this in their toasts at an official luncheon given by Foreign Minister Gratz today for Federal Secretary Dizdarevic at the Pallavicini Palace in Vienna.

In the sphere of economic cooperation, the two sides had earlier defined of economic competitors to engage in industrial cooperation and joint ventures on third markets as a step which should raise the quality of cooperation. On the Austrian side, which heard with interest Raif Dizdarevic's report on our stabilization policy and conditions of foreign investments, it was said that signing a bilateral agreement on encouraging investments and their protection from risk would contribute to this. Minister Gratz also expressed his government's readiness to continue to extend support at the multilateral level to Yugoslav proposals for rescheduling of debts over several years.

The talks also referred to specific opportunities to expand cooperation in the sphere of transportation (including the problems of railways and ports), in the sphere of regional tourist cooperation and joint offers, and on questions of economic cooperation by border areas of the two countries.

As for the open issues, the Yugoslav side expressed concern about the campaign waged against bilingual education in Carinthia, which threatens the rights of Carinthian Slovenes. Speaking also about the lasting interest of Yugoslavia to promote the position and protection of Burgenland Croats, Raif Dizdarevic welcomed the readiness expressed by the Austrian side for direct dialogue with representatives of these minorities. He said, we confidently expect results in the sense of ensuring all the rights stemming from Article 7 of the state treaty.

In his report Dizdarevic also stressed that more objective and intensive information to the public about our countries could contribute to better mutual acquaintance and strengthen the foundations of good-neighborliness.

Some unobjective writing in Austria about Yugoslavia is a problem and disturbs relations. The impression is that the Austrian side also agreed that this is a problem which is an obstacle to good relations.

International Issues Reviewed

LD172327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, and Leopold Gratz, head of Austrian diplomacy, exchanged views on topical international political and economic situation issues when they resumed their talks today. The main themes were East-West relations following the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, as well as what the nonaligned, neutral, and other countries could do to revive the process of detente in the world.

Following the Geneva talks between Shultz and Gromyko, which represents a positive step in the right direction, other countries, it was assessed, should not merely wait to see what the great ones will do.

The resumption of the Stockholm conference, the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference, and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations should be used for concrete initiatives in the direction of reviving universal detente. In this connection, positive initiatives to be taken by the diplomacies of the two countries within the framework of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries were also discussed.

Particular attention was paid to the international economic crisis. In this connection the sides noted that the question of development countries' debts is not merely a problem for bankers, but also a political problem in which governments should make their contribution.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION DEBATES PAY RAISE PROPOSALS

LD171736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today the Yugoslav Assembly's Administrative Commission discussed the proposals to increase the personal incomes of federal officials, or more precisely to coordinate their "salaries" with that of people working in the economy. This is a customary practice because according to the social agreement this coordination is carried out at least once a year. The commission did not adopt a final stand because the delegates noted that they could not do so without obtaining additional explanations for the existing proposals and attitudes of the relevant bodies of other federal organs and organizations.

There are currently three proposals: The first proposes that officials' salaries increase by 15 percent; the second, by 20 percent; and the third, by 25 percent.

Apart from the dilemma regarding which of the planned rates of increase in "salaries" should be accepted as the most realistic, the delegates today did not give their final answer to some other issues raised in the debate either. One of them is whether the personal incomes of officials should be coordinated right away or whether it would be better to do this at the end of the first quarter of this year. According to the figures supplied by the Federal Secretariat of Finance, the volume of the budget makes it possible to increase personal incomes by 20 percent, but the commission believes that there is no need to hurry, all the more so since other federal organs have not yet given their views about the submitted proposals.

SERBIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS; CHANGES NOTED

LD161134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Central Committee of the Serbian LC decided to make some changes in its composition.

Sinan Hasani, who asked to terminate his membership on the Central Committee of the Serbian LC because of his commitments as a member of the SFRY Presidency, was released from his Central Committee duties. Tribute was paid to him and gratitude expressed for his work.

Nazmi Mikulovic and Ismail Berisa, against whom their LC organizations had imposed ideopolitical measures, were relieved of their duties as members of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC. In addition, a new member of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC will be elected from the Kosovo LC to replace the deceased Alija Djakoli.

Tasks Discussed

LD170829 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the LC of Serbia Central Committee discussed the tasks necessary to implement the leading role of the LCY and consolidate its ideological and action unity; they combined the discussion with an assessment of the LC of Serbia activity in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LC of Serbia Central Committee Presidium, then submitted the introductory report.

The discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee was in fact a broad democratic debate about the situation in Yugoslav society today and about the LC tasks in connection with this. During a very critical discussion held in almost 26,000 LC organizations with the participation of a great number of Communists, no important issue which characterizes our present moment, its contradictions, delays, setbacks and dilemmas was left untouched. Harsh and sometimes strong words were said about many of our social problems, but most frequently this was done with a feeling for our social reality and t'e gravity of the current time, stressed Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LC of Serbia Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory report at the session of the LC of Serbia Central Committee today.

Perhaps the most valuable result of this discussion is the enhanced great energy on the part of our broadest party membership and its united demand that the situation be changed as soon as possible and that the change should be in the direction of further consolidation of socialist self-management and rejection of other roads usually offered in crisis situations. This obliges all LC leaderships, and, of course, also this Central Committee, to direct this energy toward the problems of life which in this debate were described as priority ones. The overall position of the working class and of all working people to a great extent depends on their successful solution.

A critical analysis of the situation, especially in one's own environment, is one of the characteristics of public discussion. This statement was confirmed by the first results of the scientific research carried out by the LCY Central Committee Center for Social Research in conjunction with Marxist centers of the republican and provincial LC organizations.

The Communists, stressed Gacic, publicly addressed many messages to the organs outside their organization of associated labor or local community, ranging from the municipality to the federation. These messages are critical and demand urgent, radical change in work, behavior, and responsibility by all leaderships and by all delegate bodies and organs in the country.

The critical content of the messages and the fact that most people who participated in the discussion addressed themselves to negative manifestations, clearly show that social problems have piled up and that Communists want them to be resolved more rapidly, said Gacic. He added that at no time were achievements denied or a question mark placed against the fundamental principles and basic values of socialist self-management and our system as a whole. What was questioned, were all the obstacles, ranging from the normative and institutionalized to the subjective ones, which slowed down our social development and triggered off a stagnation of self-management and of socialist relations.

The public discussion provided a wealth of arguments for an analysis of the main shortcomings of our socioeconomic and political life. During the discussion, stressed Gacic, awareness matured about the essential causes of the crisis whose economic consequences hit a large section of our working people more than anyone else.

Encouraged by etatist divisions, all kinds of nationalisms are manifesting themselves during the past years and especially in the cultural and information area in Yugoslavia. Nationalist interpretations of old and more recent history have surfaced. Cultural values, especially literary ones, are a subject of conflict and division. Attempts are noticeable in school syllabi and programs which crudely infringe on the necessary harmony between what is national and international by favoring the national element at any price and in fact do so in the old bourgeois sense.

In these conditions Serb nationalism, too, is reviving its traditional theses about historic injustices allegedly perpetrated on the Serb nation and about the alleged threat posed to the Serb nation in the Yugoslav community. From this position, Serb nationalism is aggressively underrating the historic and cultural contributions made by other nations and nationalities and their acheivements.

All this requires even more vigorous and consistent struggle by Communists in the SR of Serbia against nationalism, deeper Marxist research of the past, evaluation of the present developments, and critical reaction to all nationalistic provocations regardless of the area in which they emerge.

The discussion confirmed the correctness of the orientation of the draft-conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session that the main focus of the party and social action should be on the consistent implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, stressed Gacic. He added that the biggest obstacles to the implementation of the program are not to be found in organizations of associated labor which in many respects are exhausted by state interventions in the economic system, uneven conditions in managing the economy stemming from major structural disproportions, and by the existence of a monopoly enjoying powerful state protection.

It is quite clear following the discussion that the LC activity cannot continue being exhausted in verbal appeals for better work, greater labor productivity, greater discipline, more savings, etc. To ensure that these appeals achieve their purpose, all economic system changes envisaged by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization must be resolutely carried out. Among other things these changes must boost motivation factors of better management of the economy and better use of all available technological potential and of the comparative advantage of our economy in the international division of labor.

Will we have the strength and the resolve to consistently implement the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in its key points and in so doing open the path of self-management integration of associated labor in the entire Yugoslav area? This is a strategic question of the LC which the public discussion has brought to a head. However, it would be an illusion to believe that the program by itself will abolish the etatists restrictions on our development. It is only blazing the trail of the struggle agains etatism at all levels, Gacic stressed.

Gacic went on to speak about the incentives implicit in the stands of the 18th session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia concerning the changes in the state of our politicial system. He severely criticized some political structures and public statements which represent either adistorted interpretation of the stands of the 18th session of the Central Committee of the LC, or erroneous politicking or even a general challenge to these stands. On the other hand, Gacic said that any apologetic approach was unacceptable which sees in these stands a ready-made solution for all problems in our political system. This causes doubts among LC members and slows down a united action on the implementation of that document. These phenomena show that the practice is still extant in the LC whereby the stands are adopted unanimously and are then implemented or not implemented according to the criteria of one's own assessments and interests.

Among the political issues, Gacic stressed, which frequently were mentioned in the public discussion there is without a doubt the question of the implementaion of the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia. In this connection Gacic noted the commitment of all LC organizations and organs to fight against etatist restrictions present in many relations in the SR of Serbia ranging from economic to cultural life. LC leaderships must totally bear their part of the responsibility for tolerating the kinds of behavior inspired by bureaucratism and nationalism which in the past have caused a great deal of harm to the unity of the republic as a state and self-management community.

At the same time we are advocating greater cohesion in the republic and full democratic independence and responsibility in the provinces on the basis of the Constitution and are against nationalistic or bureaucratic-dogmatic concepts which do not see either the one or the other. Having stressed that the provinces are significant achievements both of our history and of our socialist development, Gacic said that the problems we are confronting today stem not only from the fact that socialist autonomous provinces exist (as people sometimes want to suggest as a result of their centralist point of view), but from the etatization of the social life which the provinces, too, as de facto states have inevitably established.

Gacic went on to say that in the public discussion many critical remarks were made regarding the situation within our own ranks of the LC and that it was agreed that any deeper changes in our society in the direction of a stronger development of self-management cannot be attained without the appropriate class, democratic, cadre, organizational, and other changes within the LC itself. The party rank and file self-critically spoke of many weaknesses and shortcomings in the work of LC basic organizations, their inactivity and opportunism, futile meetings, their inability to come to grips with the vital problems of their environment, their retreat before technobureaucratic usurpations, of their encapsulation within their own ivory towers, etc.

Speaking of democratic centralism, Gacic stressed that in practice this principle had, to a great extent, been under threat, and yet, the ability of the LC to fight for direct and long-term interests of the working class rests on democratic centralism. In many situations the LC succumbed to bureaucratic divisions and whittled down its role to representing narrow interests losing sight of the totality of the matter.

The infringement and even open denial of the principle of democratic centralism is particularly visible in the relations between the parts of the LCY. In the public discussion this phenomenon was described as a great danger to the unity of the LCY.

The current opposition to the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization shows that in the social and class essence of the LC and our community, changes have occurred which have strengthened the position of those social strata that base their existence on diverting surplus value from the working class. An informal collusion between these strata and a section of management structure exercises powerful pressure on our policy. Their interests are present in the LC as well. Therefore, the question often heard during the meetings of the LC basic organizations, whose interests the LC often represents on housing policy, customs policy, employment, education, and other areas where the destratification and inequality of the people is so obvious, is not without foundation.

The workers and an overwhelming section of our young people want a fighting and effective LC which will more quickly rid itself of opportunism and irresponsibility, Gacic stressed. They can no longer be satisfied with political reports and speeches riddled with concern for the workers class but in which LC actions do not attain any actual results in the struggle against the bureaucratization of our society and of the LC itself.

Further democratization of our society depends crucially on the quality and on the range of democratic relations within the LC itself and this means more lively debates on concrete economic political and ideological issues, more juxtaposition of stands and possible alternatives, more arguments, and less improvisation.

At the end of his speech Radisa Gacic hoped that in the discussion at the session of the Central Committee today attention will be paid primarily to the issues of enabling LC organizations and leaderships to carry out more efficiently the tasks stemming from the public discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and from the program of work to be adopted in the wake of this discussion.

Veljko Vranes, the first speaker at today's session, dealt with the public debate in the Rakovica area of Belgrade on the conclusions of the 13th session. He said that workers as a whole endorsed the LC attitudes on responsibiltiy and further development and organizational standards of the LC.

Predrag Cuckic also advocated that the attitudes of Communists voiced in the public debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session be consistently implemented and he pointed out that in some environments in Kosovo and elsewhere the criticism of one's own practice and weaknesses had not taken place. Two problems are of particular significance for the Kosovo LC, Cuckic said: employment and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Therefore these problems are in the forefront of the LC activity. It is beautiful, Cuckic said, to be a Communist in environments where there are no problems. However, to be a Communist -- be it Serb, Albanian, Montenegrin, or any other nationality -- in environments where there are considerable problems as in Kosovo, means to be a genuine forger of brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness and a consistent fighter for the equality of all nations and nationalities.

The public debate has opened wide the path toward democratic dialogue in the LC and in society, and it is perhaps in this that its greatest significance lies, Moncilo Baljak noted in dealing with some issues of socialist democracy and ideological struggle.

The open nature and critical spirit of the debate has inevitably revealed differences and certain ideological controversies, which does not mean that every difference should be seen as heresy and as a threat to LC unity because ther is no automatic unity. One could actually say, Baljak believes, that the illusion about a kind of abstract and even spurious monolithic spirit in the LC has been nurtured for a long time. Genuine unity cannot be built by constantly repeating the great principles when there is no patient and efficient work to coordinate the interests and eliminate the differences in specific issues of the current policy and long-term development.

In dealing with the Communists' activity in culture and public media, Baljak noted the activity of the nationalistic right in Belgrade, a number of intellectuals who are increasingly participating in politicking games and are increasingly assuming the character of antisocialist and even anticommunist activity. Pointing to the even more recognizable partiality of an exclusive section of the Yugoslav press in representing the environment of "its" politicians and forums, Baljak stressed in particular the need for the struggle against sensationalism of some of the press.

In the present situation, Mirko Popovic stressed, the way out should be sought in greater democratization of relations inside the LCY and in stressing the decisive demand for greater influence to be exerted by the membership on the formulation of LC policy and the election of the leadership.

Interrupting momentarily the discussion summing up the all-party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session, the Serbian LC Central Committee elected the following new members by secret vote: President of the Kosovo Assembly Bajram Selimi; Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; Executive Secretary of Pristina LC Rajip Halili; and Sulja Veselji, president of the Titova Mitrovica trade union organization. The election of the new members, all of whom are from the Kosovo LC organization, is the result of four vacancies created by outgoing members. Radomir Vulic was elected a new member of the Statutory Commission of the Serbian LC.

Demonstrating the courage which was expected, in Aleksandar Bakocevic's words, Belgrade LC in open debate voiced its opinions and at the same time revealed its vitality. It is, therefore, less comprehensible that some forums already manifest an indifferent attitude to the recommendations of the all-party debate. Nobody has the right, as Bakocevic stressed, to restrict, or to ignore, either for personal or territorial interest, and even less to express doubt or fear, the somewhat crude and worried, but fresh and sincerely manifested, mood of the working class.

The LC must affirm itself fully as the working class's combat organization, capable of expressing the fundamental interests of producers and of fighting for the ruling position of the working class in society said Kiro Hadzivasilev, LCY Central Committee Presidium member in his speech. This is where all the problems lie of successfully implementing the ideopolitical role of the LC in present conditions lie.

In Hadzivasilev's words, there are those today to whom everything is simple and clear and they offer all kinds of solutions by summary procedure. Some of them need not even be ill-intended, but at least they nevertheless constitute a factor of ideopolitical disorientation of working people and the working class. There are, of course, also quite a lot of those who want to use the difficulties of this critical stage in order to consciously sow confusion, to wreck the ranks of working people and Communists, to destroy the achievements of our revolution, and to frustrate its march forward. Of course, they do not fully show their cards. On the contrary, they try to cover themselves in the best possible way with demagogic masks in order to implement their political influence on a section of working people.

In particular there is considerable confusion and disorientation becuase of being unable to cope in these truly complex conditions. All this shows how important it is for Communists to arm themselves with such ideopolitical radars as will make it possible for us to discern and identify accurately the true colors and true meaning of all ideopolitical tendencies and forces which are emerging, said Kiro Hadzivasilev at the end of his speech.

Communists at Pristina University are aware of the fact that they still have to deal with the enemy and that vigilance must be maintained. In addition, they are conscious that they still face opportunism and other tendencies manifested particularly in the process at the university, stressed Dr Asame Agaj.

Agaj stressed that it is both the duty and obligation of the Central Committee to prevent attacks on genuine fighters, in particular on Albanian Communists, for the stabilization of the situation at the university and in Kosovo because this way they will make a great contribution to political stabilization in the province. There is also the phenomenon of resolute Communists of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities being attacked by Albanian irredentists.

Speaking about the democratization of cadre policy, Momcilo Vicentijevic stressed that every attempt and work by those who would like to impose their personal, one-sided, and other interests, which are not in line with the goals, role, and tasks of the LC and socialist self-managing society, should be prevented and thwarted. The activity of a member, an organ and executor of executive duty has not been assessed in sufficiently specific terms. In principle everybody's work has been assessed positively, which is itself proof of there being no real assessment, stressed Vicentijevic.

Hinting at some attitudes expressed in the debate, the chairman, Ivan Stambolic, pointed out that there were one-sided and unobjective assessments which did not correspond to the real state of affairs. I do not have the impression that the 18th session of the Serbian LC Central Committee had directed fire or a broadside, he added, and apologized for interfering in the debate. Various areas approached the adopted attitudes with varying degrees of organizational standards.

Speaking about the responsibility in the LC, Velja Matic stressed that since the ninth congress, 63 percent of the 26,000 basic LC organizations have not introduced a single ideopolitical measure. This shows the dimensions which opportunism has assumed and not the actual state of affairs. The consistent application of the principles of democratic centralism represents one of the most important factors for the development and consolidation of collective and personal responsibility. In Matic's view, by calling this principle into question the path is paved to disunity, coalition relations, and irresponsibility in implementing the established policy of the LC and of the Serbian LC.

Zivorad Djordjevic believes that the essence of the problem does not lie in statements that we have six or eight national sovereign parties or even that we are a multiparty community, but in the fact that these statements at times correspond to practice. It is also known what it means when in a society six or eight such national parties are in confrontation, particularly if their foundations are statist power centers and not the working class interests. The LCY and it Central Committee must, therefore, state clearly that there is no real unity without a unified ideology. To fight against disunity, which can also degenerate into factionalism does not at all mean to dispute the federal system of Yugoslavia, it does not mean to negate republics and provinces or the existence of republican and provincial LC organizations.

Workers have stated openly and clearly that they do not want to be in the LC organization with millionaires, Dragoljub Radojcic said.

Housing problems are weighed down by numerous weaknesses and more order should therefore be introduced. It is incomprehensible that we have thousands upon thousands of honest workers and citizens of Yugoslavia without any apartments yet, at the same time, we have a large number of beneficiaries of social apartments with a much greater number of square meters than really needed. A number of people rent out social apartments, do not work, and acquire great material resources. Others own their houses, transfer them to their children, often minors, while parents use the social apartment. Regarding the law, everything is fine, Radojcic said, but it is this kind of law which has led to some resolving the housing problem of their grandchildren, while others have not resolved the housing issue of their families throughout their working life. The membership energetically demands that laws which make such things possible be changed.

Jovan Lakicevic said that the public media are beyond doubt responsible for the very high degree of the public nature of the debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

The fact that some illustrated periodicals have selected the speakers or collocutors in connection with the major and significant social subjects by the criteria of some kind of journalistic attractiveness or provocativeness, with statements which dispute much of what our revolutionary balance sheet contains, or which at least questions it, testifies, however, to oscillations in the editorial policy which have not yet been overcome, Lakicevic stressed. Such attempts and even penetrations by alleged avant-garde journalism are more testimonies of political daltonism which should not pass without receiving relevant political assessment by basic LC organizations and relevant publishing councils.

But this refers, nevertheless, only to individual cases which cannot erase the entire favorable impression about the comprehensive and highly professional commitment by the press, radio, and television to the past debate.

Predrag Dimitrijevic dealt with the proposed standpoints for today's session and noted that they do not sufficiently express the critical spirit and atmosphere of the debate held at the grass roots and that this spirit has not been translated to a sufficient extent into party tasks.

Bosko Krunic was the last to speak. He said that some statements and some views could not pass without comments. He first pleaded for a sound understanding of the LCY Central Committee orientations and attitudes on issues of the political system. What I have in mind in particular, Krunic added, is the 10th LCY Central Committee session, as well as the proposed conclusions of the LCY on all the issues, the tasks in the sphere of stabilization, the development of the LC and the political system of socialist self-management, and this implies changes in the organization, in institutional solutions, in some laws and perhaps also in the Constitution. We shall see, Krunic said.

I do not believe anyway that this is a subject of dispute; we have all noted this. Disagreement exists elsewhere. The debate on the political system was held in the Vojvodina LC at the 18th provincial committee session recently. This proposal of conclusions also contains standpoints and proposals in connection with the development of the political system. We also relied -- it goes without saying -- on the 10th LCY Central Committee session and other documents, as well as on the initiatives for debates on the political system, Krunic said.

Krunic continued, I am speaking precisely because I believe that it is not a good thing for us to go back to the problems and themes concerning democratic centralism, and the unified organization. Why, for instance, should we reopen that which, following lengthy and open debates, we resolved in the debate on the proposed changes in the statute before the 12th congress.

In my view, when it comes to democratic centralism, the issue which is more urgent is the attitude to the statute and respect for its provisions as something which the highest organ of the LCY has adopted. We have only debated the material which refers to the proposed conclusions of the 13th session and put forward our views on it. Why should these views be contrary to democratic centralism if some comrades, participants in the debate, think differently on issues which refer to associated labor, interest communities, or who knows what other issues.

We are now holding a democratic debate at the LCY and when the LCY Central Committee has adopted the conclusions then it is our duty to implement them. This is what democratic centralism is all about, Krunic said. Most of the text, 90 per cent of it, presents attitudes and observations the same way they were presented at the session of the provincial committee, and so it is, after all, also in other LC's. There is nothing to worry about if in some sections, there are different views on some issues. We do not discuss anything which is our internal affairs. We do not talk here about the 19th Central Committee session, about something which is an internal question of relations in the LC of Serbia and between the provincial committee and the Central Committee. We discuss a theme which is, by its content, a Yugoslav theme "par excellence" for which the LC of the various republics and provinces is responsible, responsibility that they cannot transfer.

The LC of the various republics and provinces adopts its attitudes and decisions independently and it bears direct and full responsibility for them to the LC members of their republics or autonomous province and to the LCY and its forums and organs. Even if we wanted to, we could bypass this responsibility and this obligation, Bosko Krunic said at the end of his speech.

The sesson ended with the adoption of the attitudes proposed earlier, along with certain supplements and amendments, by which the debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session was summed up. In the debate which lasted over 12 hours, 34 speakers took the floor. In his summation Invan Stambolic stressed that this debate, too, has enriched the knowledge about tasks of the LC of Serbia. The debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session was at the same time a contribution to the tasks that the LCY Central Committee faces. The LCY Central Committee will give these conclusions their final forum. Stambolic spoke in particular about some repercussions of the attitudes adopted at the 18th Serbian LC Central Committee session on the further development of the political system.

At the session, Bajram Selimi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and president of the Kosovo Assembly, was elected member of the Central Committee Presidium.

The Central Committee also adopted the orientation program of its work prior to the 10th Serbian LC Congress and passed the decision on the preparation of this congress.

STATISTICS GIVEN ON AID TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

LD172113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's fund for solidarity with underdeveloped and developing countries sent some 7,700 tonnes of food valued at 650 million dinars (one U.S. dollar is worth about 214 Yugoslav dinars) in 1984.

This aid went to Africa's 23 countries south of Sahara, Nicaragua, Guyana, Sri Lanka and the Yemen Arab Republic, it was announced here today at a meeting of the recently set up working action group of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia for aid to Africa.

Ethiopia, Africa's most affected country, received food to the value of 45 million dinars, Burkina Faso 42.5 million, Mali 41, Mozambique 29.5, Sudan and Tanzania 20 million each, Guinea 19.9, Guinea Bissau 17.7, Somalia, Benin, Senegal, Uganda and Togo 15 million each, Mauritania 13.6, Gambia 10, and Chad and Botswana five million each.

Yugoslavia's Red Cross Society sent five shipments to the value of 12.3 million dinars to Ethiopa, Chad, Mozambique and Mauritania in 1983 and 1984.

The above Yugoslav humanitarian organization sent five tonnes of food valued at two million dinars to Ethiopia early this month, 660 kilograms of medicaments was sent to Mali yesterday and a seven-million-dinar shipment is being prepared for Africa's countries south of Sahara.

The Yugoslav daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI will join as well in this solidarity drive. It is going to organize the arrival of some 100 famine-affected children to Yugoslavia, it was heard.

BORBA VIEWS WARSAW PACT SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT

AU171507 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Permanent correspondent D. Vukcevic report]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan -- Today, the day the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference should have opened, it was announced that it was being postponed. The brief newspaper report -- party organs carried it on the inside pages and the military daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on the front page -- says that the conference has been postponed until a "later day" that will be coordinated later. It is not said when.

There is no more detailed explanation -- official, of course -- except for the statement that the conference has been put off by "mutual accord" of the leaderships of the seven member-countries of the Eastern alliance. Bearing in mind the practice of announcing 2 years ago, it is hard to believe that any more information will appear during the coming days -- until the new date for the summit is set.

The news that the Political Consultative Committee session would be convened was announced in Moscow on 27 December. However, as days went by, stories spread that there might be a postponement. This transpired yesterday when the Soviet delegation failed to leave for Sofia. There were even "rumors" to the effect that the summit might be transferred to Moscow, because it was held in the Soviet capital in June last year, although that had not been planned. In fact, last year's conference is considered "extraordinary" by many.

Sofia was set to be the venue of the regular 20th summit at the Prague meeting on 4 January 1983. The Soviet delegation was headed then by Yuriy Andropov. That is why last year's meeting and this postponed one are being linked with Konstantin Chernenko. Two reasons are being given: Chernenko was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in February last year, head of state in April, and the CEMA summit was held in June, which was convenient for not only the seven East bloc-countries leaders to gather, but also the member-countries of the "Socialist Community." Only Fidel Castro failed to appear in Moscow.

Another reason mentioned today is the state of health of the chief of the Soviet party and state, Konstantin Chernenko. It is said that his physical condition has not been the best recently, and there is also no official information about whether he is in Moscow or in the south of the country. The last time he appeared in public was on 28 December when he presented state awards to a group of Soviet writers. His great activity was noticed in December, both in foreign affairs and on the international scene.

Within the Warsaw Pact not a single political reason has been given for the postponement of the Sofia meeting. Only 2 days ago, Andrey Gromyko assessed that the policy of the countries of the Eastern alliance was "principled and unified" and that East-West questions are discussed at conferences of the top political leaders. This was an occasion for concluding that the latest Soviet-American agreement on "new" negotiations on the demilitarization of space and the reduction of nuclear armament will be assessed in Sofia.

Irrespective of the fact that the Soviet foreign minister emphasized that the USSR speaks on behalf of the "fraternal countries," whose security interests must be "completely ensured," it was expected that the Sofia summit would demonstrate the unity of views and actions of the Eastern alliance. This is what happened in January 1983, when an answer was given in Prague to the "sanctions" the American Administration introduced at the time especially toward the Soviet Union because of the situation in Poland. The attitude of the Prague conference is still the basis of numerous orientations of the East in confrontations with the West, and primarily with the United States.

This period after the Geneva Soviet-American meeting is evaluated in Moscow, and of course in the East as well, as very important. What is involved are not only negotiations pertaining to armament, but also contact that would be mutually useful for both East and West.

This year the Warsaw Pact will mark its 25th anniversary. The 40th anniversary of the final victory over fascist Germany in World War II will be celebrated almost at the same time. There was a place for each on the agenda of the postponed conference with emphasis on the propaganda offensive in "putting in the right place" the contribution of the East and West in the last war.

Namely, the Soviet Union is especially sensitive to the "minimization" of its contribution to the victory, which began in the West last year. However, many Soviet publicists and historians also reduce the facts on the contribution of Eastern countries to the average, which is nothing other than submitting their individual contribution to the victory to the current political interest.

BRIEFS

HARVEST STATISTICS -- Belgrade, Jan 16 (TANJUG) -- Last year Yugoslavia had an all-time record high maize harvest of 11,265,000 tonnes, exceeding the 1982 and 1983 scores by 131,000 and 546,000 tonnes respectively from a total of 2,330,000 maize-sown hectares, an average yield of 4.83 tonnes per ha (100 kg more than in 1983) was obtained. The socialized farms harvested 7,000 tonnes per ha, or 240 kg avove the 1983 figure. Sugar-beet harvest of 6,789,000 tonnes also [words indistinct] at 565,000 tonnes up from the 1981 record. It averaged 46.8 tonnes per ha, or 4.5 and 6.7 tonnes over the 1981 and 1983 figures respectively. Sunflower harvest last year ammounted to 160,000 tonnes, or 20,000 tonnes more than in 1983, at an average of 2.2 tonnes per ha from a total of 81,000 ha. Soybean yielded a total of 227,000 tonnes, 17,000 tonnes up from 1983, at an average 1.99 tonnes per ha, or 30 kg more than in 1983. 630,000 tonnes of plum and 1,456,000 tonnes of grape gathered last year failed to equal the 1983 crops by 361,000 and 398,000 tonnes respectively. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 16 Jan 85 LD]